INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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RR * PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1969 Established 1887

...KER—PARIS: Cold, cloudy. Temp. 41-34 (5-1). Tomorrow terday's temp. 48-41 (8-5). ith sunny intervals. Temp. ow H/Lo change. Yesterday's CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Temp. 59-43 (12-6). NEW mp. 55-43 (13-7). Yesterday's

WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S.	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands	0.85 Fior.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.75 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/9	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	1.£1.00	U.S. Military	90.15
Lebanon	25 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

ietnamese Accuse GIs Killing 567 Villagers

Probers erring iment

ury Kamm

N, South Vietnam, T).—Surviving vil- d yesterday that a an infantry unit armed Vietnamese and children as it h their hamlet on 8.

the accusation in of American offi- new settlement, in ritory less than a he ruins of their s. The officers re- nment pending the t U.S. Army inves- a charge that 1st alley jr., a platoon responsible for the s.

Army is expected sources to decide hether to bring an icer to trial for the murder in Vietnam, orted from Wash-

y refused to disclose he incident and a partment spokesman omment on the said the investiga- involve other peo-

ncial governor, Col. Khien, confirmed in that the killings place, but said the perhaps exaggerat- onsible Vietnamese that those slain mbered between 450

by one of the sur- ional, in the presence e assent of a number mer villagers, this is ned:

With Barrage

artillery barrage the villagers around sted for an hour, then soldiers entered the hout opposition and ordered all inhabitants out of their homes.

Mr. Hoai, who is 40 years old, said that although the area about nine miles northeast of the provincial capital of Quang Ngai, had been largely under Viet Cong control, the villagers had engaged in no hostile action against the Americans and bore no arms.

The American troops forced the villagers to gather in one place in each of the three clusters of houses that formed part

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press.

MAY BE COURT-MARTIALED—Lt. William Calley jr. (right) with his defense counsel, Maj. Kenneth A. Raby, at Fort Benning. Lt. Calley is held in connection with civilian killings in Vietnam but the Army *has not decided whether to bring him to trial.*

Astronauts Approach Moon Orbit

Transmit Views Of Earth, Target

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Apollo-12 sped unerringly through space tonight, tugged by the gravity of the moon. The spacecraft is scheduled to go into lunar orbit at 0347 GMT tomorrow.

Its three astronauts—Comdr. Charles (Pete) Conrad jr., Comdr. Richard F. Gordon jr. and Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean—were asleep after a rollicking day of doing not much more than enjoying themselves.

They showed earthbound viewers 56 minutes of color television pictures from inside the command ship, Yankee Clipper, and the lunar lander, Intrepid.

They traded light-hearted banter with ground controllers. They listened to news of their families. Mostly they just looked at the view.

Spectacular Sight

"I know it's been said before," Comdr. Bean said, "but it's a spectacular sight."

They showed earth people their home—a golden green planet suspended in space. They showed viewers Apollo's destination—a thin crescent of moon looming ever closer in the command ship window. Comdr. Gordon summed up the flight like a tourist writing a wish-you-were-here postcard:

"We're all three in good spirits, doing great. We exercise. We slept well. The food's been good. We've lots of cold water to drink and we've enjoyed the scenery. But we do miss the good people back home."

Apollo-12's course was so accurate that not one single midcourse correction has been needed so far. Ground control passed up word today, before the astronauts began a 10-hour sleep period at 1222 GMT, that the final course correction, scheduled for late tonight, probably won't be needed, either.

Into Moon's Gravity

Then Apollo-12 slipped imperceptibly into the moon's sphere of influence, where the tug of its gravity was greater than that of earth. From now on, the pace was to pick up.

Tomorrow morning at 0336 GMT, after another television broadcast from close to the moon, the spacecraft will slip behind the moon's disc, cutting radio communication with earth. Behind the moon comes the flight's next life-or-death point.

The astronauts must fire their main engine for a precisely calculated burst to slow their craft by 1,965 miles an hour and put themselves into a looping moon orbit.

Once in a wide-swinging moon orbit, the astronauts plan a 30-minute telecast of the moon's surface. Then, there will be another rocket firing to make their orbit roughly circular.

After another sleep period comes the flight's payoff—the descent to the lunar surface for 31 1/2 hours of scientific exploration and rest. Touchdown is due at 0853 GMT Wednesday.

Today's television program showed Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean slithering through the 32-inch tunnel into Intrepid. Inside the lunar lander, Comdr. Bean took viewers on a tour of the cramped quarters. So clear was the picture that motes of dust could be seen floating in the sunlight.

The astronauts were in high spirits throughout the telecast, swapping personal jokes with mission control communicators on the ground. "We've enjoyed doing this," Comdr. Gordon said of the show.

U.S., Soviet Delegates Open Helsinki Arms Limits Talks

By Anthony Astrachan and Chalmers Roberts

HELSINKI, Nov. 17 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union formally opened talks to limit strategic armaments today with statements in which both sides talked about "mutually acceptable" measures first to limit and then to reduce their nuclear arsenals.

Vladimir S. Semyonov and Gerard C. Smith, the Soviet and American delegation leaders, exchanged smiles and clinked champagne glasses after the public exchange of opening statements in the Finnish government banqueting hall. Then, in a 25-minute closed session, the two sides agreed to start the serious work at 11 a.m. tomorrow in the American Embassy here.

Both sides, in statements today, recognized the complexity of the issue that Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen, in his introductory remarks, described as one of "the utmost importance and urgency" for mankind. "These talks will largely determine, not only the prospects of further progress in the field of disarmament and arms control, but also the future trend of international relations as a whole, he said.

Mr. Semyonov spoke first, with no polemic and a minimum of rhetoric except for the customary acknowledgment that it was Lenin who determined that "the Soviet Union has always been a proponent of ... peaceful coexistence, of effective measures to end the arms race and of general and complete disarmament."

He described "curbing of the strategic arms race, limitation and subsequent reduction of such armaments" as an important goal. If both sides really want "to seek mutually acceptable agreement without prejudice to the security of our states and all other countries," he said, "it is possible and imperative to overcome obvious complexities and obstacles and to bring about reasonable solutions."

Members of both delegations have indicated that they expect the Helsinki talks to be preparatory and to last two to three weeks, with substantive talks coming later.

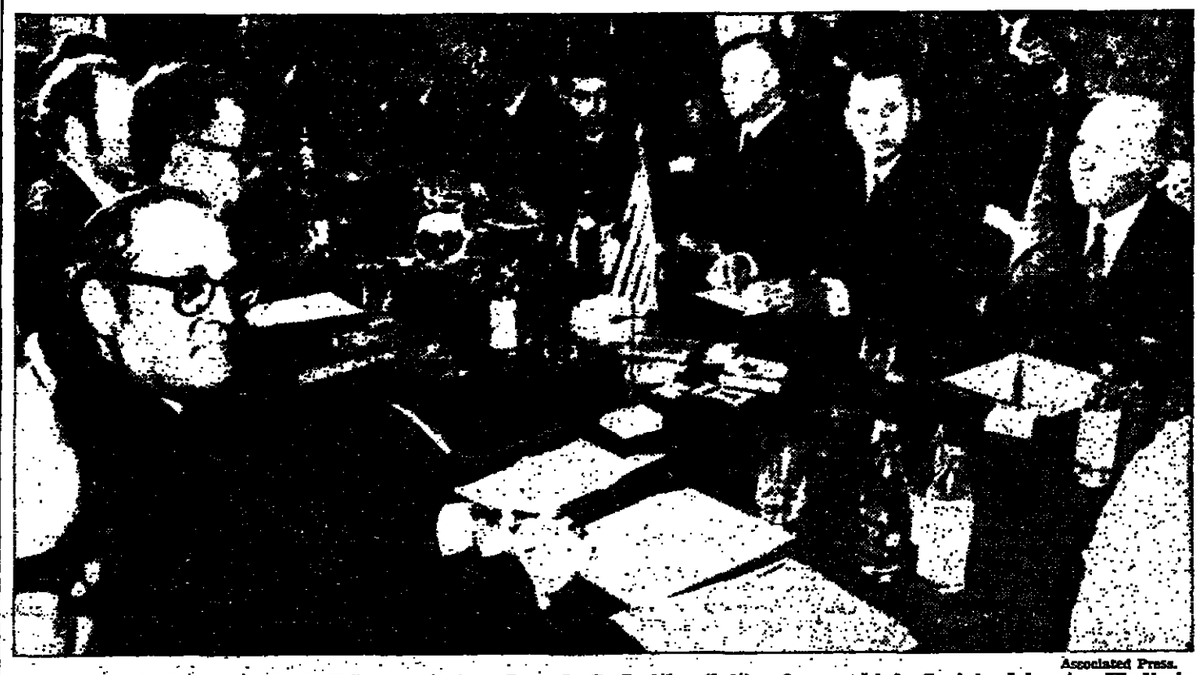
Mr. Smith's statement consisted mostly of a message from President Nixon, addressed to the American delegation for protocol reasons. Significant parts of Mr. Nixon's language coincided with the Soviet phraseology. He mentioned the two-stage nature of the SALT talks twice.

First, he spoke of the hope that the talks would produce "a sustained effort not only to limit the buildup of strategic forces but to reverse it."

Later he said it was possible "that we can carry out our respective responsibilities under a mutually acceptable limitation and eventual reduction of our strategic arsenals."

Mr. Nixon also referred to the complex nature of the negotia-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.

STRATEGIC TALKS—Chief U.S. negotiator Gerard C. Smith (left), faces chief Soviet delegate Vladimir S. Semyonov (right) at the start of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks at a Helsinki banquet hall.

TV, Nixon Aide Klein Says

ism of News Coverage ned to Include All Media

By Richard Halloran

...ON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Nixon's director of ns, Herbert G. Klein, ened the administra- criticism of news clude all news media, ision.

Vice-President Spiro ensure of news com- television networks ht, Mr. Klein said:

"I can go beyond that. ews media needs to self in the format it approach to problems eet *the current issues*

interviewed on a adcasting System pro- that "I include the ry thoroughly in this, the networks—if you roblems you have to- fail" to continue to n, you do invite the to come in. I would see that happen."

y telephone later, Mr. at any industry fail- dne itself "opens the scrupulous politicians " He said that the nistration had no in- so and that his re- an observation, not a

levision program Mr. "I think there is a estion to be debated ndustry—and I would government particip- —but within the fr- whether we are doing ugh job, whether we bjective enough, and ought not to spend in self-examination."

a former reporter and ned over the telephone new was speaking on en he criticized tele- commentators Thurs- at the vice-president's ted a widely held view evels of the Nixon ad-

gazine reported Satur- hat the president had Agnew to make the had assigned Patrick one of the president's rs, to write it.

to United Press In- presidential press sec- Ziegler said in reply to bout the Time report: sident did not discuss the address with the vice-president, the President did not see [a copy of] the vice-president's speech before he made it, nor did the President order the vice-president to make the speech."]

White House sources said that they believed Cynthia Rosenwald, who writes speeches for Mr. Agnew, had drafted the Thursday speech and that Mr. Agnew himself had done considerable work on it.



AP.

Herbert G. Klein

Mitchell Says War Protest Was Not Peaceful 'Overall'

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell declared yesterday that the anti-war moratorium of the past weekend was not peaceful "overall" and accused the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam of contributing to the violence.

In a strongly worded statement, which ran counter to other officials' praise for the demonstrators' restraint during the gathering here, Mr. Mitchell said: "The New Mobilization Committee expected violence to occur and that was the result."

The attorney general, who is known equally for his "law-and-order" posture and his strong influence in the Nixon administration, charged that "the committee aided this violence through a combination of inaction and affirmative action."

Top officials of the committee knew that the gathering would be "a vehicle for violence," he said. He criticized them for taking no action to condemn the incidents, and for permitting speakers at Saturday's mass rally "to urge attendance at the Justice Department [demonstration] and to incite the crowd."

Took Position Earlier

In the days leading up to the three-day moratorium, the Justice Department repeatedly took the position, through statements by Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, that there would be violence.

Violence did erupt on several occasions over the weekend. However, Mr. Mitchell's "overall" characterization of the gathering as not a peaceful one was not the view of other officials who spoke out Saturday night and yesterday.

Herbert Klein, Mr. Nixon's director of communications, praised "the overwhelming majority of the demonstrators" who took part in the mass "March Against Death" Saturday. He gave much of the credit to the moratorium leaders and the marshals organized to handle the crowd.

Praise From Scott

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania also praised the marshals and said he was "impressed" with the way the peace march was carried out.

Another Republican leader, Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, told reporters that the march was "effective because it was unaccompanied by violence."

In a three-page statement yesterday about the rally, Mr. Mitchell devoted one sentence to an expression of pleasure that "the great majority of participants obeyed the law."

"Unfortunately," he added, "the planned demonstrations were marred by such extensive physical injury, property damage and street confrontations that I do not believe that—overall—the gatherings here can be characterized as peaceful."

The final arrest figure after Saturday night's disturbance at the Justice Department was 135. Nearly all were charged with disorderly conduct, and all but a handful were released from jail after posting bond.

Family Gathers at Bedside

Joseph P. Kennedy, 81, Is Near Death

HYANNIS PORT, Mass., Nov. 17 (AP).—Former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, father of an American political dynasty, was near death today at his home in the Kennedy compound on Cape Cod.

His sole surviving son, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, was at his bedside.

His condition was described as "very low" by his son-in-law, Sargent Shriver, the U.S. Ambassador to France, shortly before 8 a.m. local time.

"The end is only a matter of hours away," Mr. Shriver told a newsman after attending early morning mass at St. Francis Xavier Church, in Hyannis.

Mr. Kennedy, father of the assassinated President John F. Kennedy, is 81 and has been in poor health for eight years.

He suffered what a doctor said was a minor heart attack Saturday night.

Mr. Shriver said the former ambassador had been unable to eat for several days.

Mr. Shriver and his wife, Eunice, Mr. Kennedy's eldest daughter, flew here yesterday from Paris.

Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, matriarch of the Kennedy clan, also attended mass this morning at St. Francis Xavier's, though not with Mr. Shriver.

She entered the tiny church quickly and remained inside for several minutes after the service was over.

There was no word whether Mr. Kennedy was conscious, but an unofficial source said he was given the last rites of the Catholic Church yesterday.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, of Boston, a long-time family friend, said yesterday that he had received a telephone call from the family "advising me that he had a very *serious setback, and it seems that* the Good Lord is about to take him in the foreseeable future."

Besides Sen. Kennedy and his family and the Shrivers, other members of the family at the compound included Patricia Kennedy Lawford and Jean Kennedy Smith, whose husband, Stephen, also was there.

About noon today, in crisp weather, Sen. Kennedy took his two children out for a short sail on Vinyard Sound in Victura, the 24-foot racing sloop sailed by members of the Kennedy family for years.

Mrs. Onassis on Way

BOSTON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis arrived at Logan International Airport from Greece today and immediately transferred to a second plane for the half-hour trip to Hyannis Port.

Israeli Jets Strike Bases In Jordan

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Israeli warplanes swept in waves over the Jordan River today to blast Jordanian, Iraqi and Syrian artillery batteries and an Egyptian-operated air force radar station, an Israeli military spokesman said.

One Israeli jet was downed by Arab anti-aircraft fire on the last raid against the radar station at Mazar, 70 miles south of Amman, the spokesman said. The pilot bailed out safely over Israeli soil, he added.

Jets streaked toward Mazar, about 13 miles past the Dead Sea cease-fire line, at 3:15 p.m., almost two hours after Israeli pilots began an attack on artillery positions near as-Salt in northern Jordan. The raiders plastered Jordanian, Iraqi and Syrian batteries which had been pounding Israeli Army units recently, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian-run radar station was "severely hit," he added, and all the other Israeli planes from both strikes returned home safely.

According to the Israelis, the Egyptians have been operating the station inside Jordan to monitor Israeli Air Force flights inside Israel.

Arabs Claim 2 Planes

[In Amman, a military spokesman said that a total of 22 Israeli warplanes carried out three raids over areas in Jordan today, and that one Israeli plane was shot down by Jordanian ground fire.

[The spokesman said eight Israeli planes raided the villages of Ira and Yarqa, five miles south of as-Salt. Napalm, rockets and bombs of various weights were used by the invading planes, he said.

[Five soldiers were killed and nine others injured, while one two-year old child also was killed and another child and a woman were injured. Six homes were damaged in Ira.]

U.S. Sets Terms for Merger Of British Petroleum, Sohio

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Justice Department today announced that an agreement in principle has been reached in settlement of the proposed merger of Standard Oil Co. of Ohio and the American subsidiary of British Petroleum.

In a brief statement, the department jointly announced the agreement with Standard Oil (Sohio) and BP Oil Corp., the U.S. subsidiary of the huge British oil company.

Sohio would be the immediate survivor of the merger, but under terms that could result in the huge British corporation gaining majority control, dependent on oil production in the Prudhoe Bay field of Alaska's North Slope, which is owned by the U.S. subsidiary firm.

The department threatened Oct. 3 to file suit to block the merger.

In broad outline, the department said, the agreement provides for entry of a consent decree requiring that Sohio divest itself—by sale or exchange—of taxable motor fuel volume in Ohio amounting to 400 million gallons annually, and stations of either Sohio or BP which compete with one another in the western part of Pennsylvania.

The sales or exchanges are to be carried out over a four-year period, subject to approval by the Justice Department or the courts, the announcement said.

The consent decree is expected to be filed in a federal court in about ten days.

The government had threatened to block the proposed merger on the ground that it violated the Justice Department's May 30, 1968, merger guidelines.

BP for Quick Action

LONDON, Nov. 17.—British Petroleum Co. said it hopes the merger with Standard Oil of Ohio will be finalized before the end of the year.



Associated Press.

LOUDER THAN WORDS—Japanese students swinging staves against metal-shielded policemen while protesting Premier Eisaku Sato's visit to the U.S. (Story on Page 3.)

Rightist NPD Shifts Convention to Bavaria

MUNICH, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—West Germany's extreme right National Democratic party (NPD), barred from holding its convention in Saarbruecken last weekend, is now planning to meet in Bavaria.

A party spokesman said today the time and place will be decided by the executive committee at the beginning of next month.

Burglar Hides in St. Peter's Basilica, Robs Vatican Nuns' Souvenir Shops

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 17 (AP).—A cat burglar with intimate knowledge of St. Peter's Basilica broke into a rooftop souvenir shop overnight and slipped out through a side door early today with cash and valuable religious objects.

Vatican gendarmes said the theft was the first of its kind in either of the two jewelry and souvenir shops operated by Vatican nuns inside the largest church in Christendom. A Vatican spokesman said the thief got away with between five and six million lire ($8,000-$9,600) worth of petty cash and stamps, as well as religious medals and Vatican coins—many of them gold.

Vatican gendarmes, who were later joined by Italian police detectives, said the thief—or thieves—had excellent knowledge of the basilica. He hid under the famous cupola—engineered by Michelangelo—after the basilica was closed yesterday at sundown, then broke down the door of the shop and took the loot.

Then, according to gendarme sources, the thief walked down the spiral staircase from the 435-foot-high dome, took a key usually left in a vestibule at the foot of the stairs, unlocked the door of Santa Marta, a large portal on the side of the basilica, and left.

U.S., Soviet Delegates Open Talks on Arms Limitation

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, the need to recognize legitimate security interests and to avoid arrangements "prejudicial to the interests of third parties."

However, there were elements in the President's message that had no counterpart in Mr. Semyonov's statement.

After mentioning the complexity of the endeavor, he told the American delegates, "Nor do I underestimate the suspicion and distrust that must be dispelled if you are to succeed in your assignment."

The Russians, however, in recent comments on the SALT talks, have treated every mention of mistrust in the American press as a deliberate tactic by the American military-industrial complex to create mistrust and pessimism and doom the talks to failure.

The President also echoed his first press conference last January: "Wars and crises between nations can arise not simply from the existence of arms but from clashing interests or the ambitious pursuit of unilateral interests. That is why we seek progress toward the solution of the dangerous political issues of our day."

'Sufficiency' Cited

This was clearly an attempt to associate the SALT talks with other areas in which Soviet and American interests touch. The Soviet press has been attacking what it considers the revival of efforts at "linkage" of the SALT talks to such problems as Vietnam and the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon said the Americans would be guided "by the concept of maintaining 'sufficiency' in the forces required to protect ourselves and our allies. I recognize that the leaders of the Soviet Union bear similar defense responsibilities."

This acknowledged the Soviet claim to parity—an ill-defined term that Mr. Semyonov did not voice but which is known to loom large in Soviet thinking—without mentioning "parity" or "superiority."

This may have been an answer to Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny, who said Nov. 6 that the Russians hoped for a "positive outcome" to the talks but would never let anyone "talk to us from a position of strength."

An American delegate said later this was not only a possible reassurance to the Russians but also a reminder that the United States would not concede any hope of superiority to Moscow.

The questions of which side would speak first today and which embassy the talks would begin in were decided by the flip of a coin, it was learned. The meetings will alternate between embassies.

Warning on Overoptimism

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The United States said here today it would be unwise to expect quick results from the talks to limit strategic arms that opened today in Helsinki.

Ambassador Charles W. Yost told the General Assembly's main political committee, which today took up the disarmament question, that the United States must be "patient and persistent, determined and indefatigable."

"Neither participant, in its own interest and that of the world community, can permit itself to fail," Mr. Yost said.

Panel Urges U.S., Russia to Merge Satellite Networks

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union should merge their communications satellite systems into an internationally controlled network of global communications open to all nations, a 10-nation panel of experts has agreed.

It conceded that "obstacles undoubtedly exist" to setting up such a system. But it found that the 68-nation U.S. Intelsat system and Russia's proposed seven-nation Intersputnick system could be merged without technical difficulties.

The panel's report was issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Twentieth Century Fund. Participants in the conference included two from the United States and one each from the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Nigeria, Japan, India, Canada, Poland, Mexico, the United Nations and the International Broadcast Institute. The members spoke as individuals and not as official representatives.

Yule Gifts for POWs

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP).—Hanoi Radio today said Christmas gifts for American prisoners in North Vietnam will be accepted Dec. 1-21 by the North Vietnamese central post office. The Hanoi broadcast said the method of sending presents by family members of the captured American airmen will be the same as "previously used."

Norwegian Called Go-Between in Setting Up Talks

OSLO, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Minister of Defense Otto Grief Tidemand was reported today to have acted as intermediary between the American and Soviet governments on the strategic arms limitation talks that started today in Helsinki.

According to Aftenposten, Norway's biggest newspaper, the initiative was taken by Robert S. McNamara, then U. S. Defense Secretary, when Mr. Tidemand visited Washington in the summer of 1967. Mr. McNamara then expressed his wish for a preliminary top-level contact with the Russians to discuss the posibilities for bilateral talks on strategic arms limitation.

Mr. Tidemand was invited to Moscow in October, 1967, and in his talks there passed on the suggestion to Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and other officials.



Those winter blues are just around the corner. Damp, chilly weather and the inevitable head colds, flu and other depressing ailments. There's nothing like a couple of weeks in Greece to cure it all and we've got just the right hotels where you can enjoy the sea as well as the superlative comfort, service and fine cuisine that have become the ASTIR hallmark. Stay at the brand-new ASTIR PALACE HOTEL & BUNGALOWS at Vouliagmeni Beach near Athens with the best 18-hole golf course in the Mediterranean near by, or the world-famous HOTEL DES ROSES in Rhodes or the ASTIR HOTELS in Corfu and Crete or the HOTEL GALINI at Kamena Vourla spa. Apply to your travel agent or write for brochures to:

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Address .....
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'67 Surveyor Is Target Of Apollo-12

Astronauts to Try To Dismantle It

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—The prime purpose of Apollo-12's plans for a pinpoint landing on the moon is to demonstrate that it can be done.

A secondary objective, however, is to put the intrepid spacecraft close to a crater where an unmanned Surveyor spacecraft set down almost three years ago.

"We want to land near it," one of the astronauts, Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean said before leaving the earth. "We'd like to go over to it, take pictures of it and dismantle some of its parts. We think it will be fun."

It might also be hard work, so much so that Comdr. Bean and Comdr. Charles (Pete) Conrad jr. will both be needed to do it all.

A 2-Man Job

"To do it all yourself," Comdr. Bean said, "would be pretty difficult."

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean have planned their Surveyor activities for their second walk on the moon.

On leaving the landing craft, they'll walk toward the crater where Surveyor rests, describing the terrain, taking pictures of its most interesting features and gathering the most interesting rocks they see.

When they get to the crater's edge, Comdr. Bean will start down its side toward the Surveyor, which is sitting about 150 feet from the edge, somewhere between 20 and 25 feet below moon level.

Some geologists are worried that Comdr. Bean might find the footing slippery, and if he does he might walk down herringbone-style, the way skiers do when they're trudging up a hill. Comdr. Conrad will follow Comdr. Bean, about 30 feet behind him.

The first thing they'll do when they reach Surveyor is describe its condition to scientists on the ground. They'll take pictures of the footprints it left—this Surveyor bounded when it landed—and the trenches its robot claw dug in the lunar soil.

"These places had pretty smooth surfaces," explains Leonard Jaffe, a Surveyor project scientist, "so they'd be good places to look for change. If a meteorite struck the footprint, for instance, it would have left its mark there."

Check on Trenches

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean have been asked to pay particular attention to the trenches, to see if their walls still stand. "If there has been any collapse," Mr. Jaffe goes on, "we'd like to know about it. That would mean there have been some fairly frequent processes on the moon that caused it, like quakes or slides."

"This way," Mr. Jaffe says, "we'll get a picture of the stuff they just kicked up, the stuff Surveyor kicked up three years ago and an undisturbed area all in one frame. It will give us a good way of determining to what extent the three-year exposure has changed the stuff Surveyor kicked up."

Before they start handling the spacecraft itself, Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean have one more chore. They'll photograph a large rock that was photographed by Surveyor 32 months ago, to see if its appearance has changed at all.

Nudge Is First

The first thing they'll do with Surveyor itself is to nudge it a little, to make sure it's anchored securely in the lunar soil. There is some concern that Surveyor's legs have collapsed, since the pressurized gas in its shock absorbers could have leaked out.

"We don't want them working that thing if it's going to move when they touch it," one scientist said. "If they were on the downhill side and it moved, they might be in real trouble."

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean have been warned of several hazards when working on the spacecraft. There are sharp joints on Surveyor where their suits could snag, so they've been told to walk warily around the spacecraft.

They'll also be careful not to touch fuel pipes or tanks, in case there is any fuel left in them. If they hit a line hard enough, it might spring a leak, spilling corrosive chemicals on their suits. They've been told not to touch the spacecraft's batteries for the same reason. Battery acid could eat right through their suits.

The astronauts have been asked to remove five of Surveyor's parts and bring them back to earth for inspection.

One is an unpainted piece of aluminum tubing, a second a painted piece of tubing. Scientists would like to see how the paint survived the heat, cold and radiation on the moon.

Mirror Wanted

A third part is a glass mirror that helped radiate heat away from the spacecraft's television camera. The glass would be a good storehouse of the cosmic rays that hit the moon in three years, the way a photographic plate is blackened by radiation striking it.

Comdr. Bean has also been asked to clip the television camera's cable. It's insulated, and under the insulation are whatever bacteria made the ride from earth three years ago.

Finally, the astronauts will remove Surveyor's television camera, which weighs 17 pounds (three pounds on the moon) and has many movable parts. Engineers want it back to see if any of them still work.



Associated Press.

MOON FOOD—Dr. Charles Walkenshaw, a botanist at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center, examines sorghum and tobacco plants grown in germ-free lunar soil.

Trace Mineral in Moon Soil Believed to Aid Plant Growth

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 17 (AP).—There may be some trace mineral in moon soil that aids the growth of earthly plants, a scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center says.

Dr. Charles Walkinshaw, a plant pathologist at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory where tests were conducted with moon soil brought to earth by Apollo-11, said some primitive earth plants such as livewort and ferns, did well when sprinkled with moon dust.

Some of the specimens, he said, improved greatly when exposed to the lunar soil. But, Dr. Walkinshaw said, this does not mean that lunar soil is more fertile than earth soil.

Before the lunar soil was added, the specimens were growing in "a very bland medium," he said, and would have improved with the addition of the minerals contained in moon soil, no matter where the minerals came from.

But Dr. Walkinshaw said the importance of the tests is proof the lunar soil is not toxic to earth plants and that moon soil may have some trace element, as yet undetermined, that is useful to plants.

He noted that very little is known about trace elements and plants' need for them.

The botanist also noted that the tests proved that plants would grow in lunar soil with the addition of needed chemicals. This may be significant, he said, should man ever try to establish bases on the moon.

Russia Said to Be Hushing Up Huge Launch-Pad Explosion

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A British television commentator said tonight that a huge launch-pad explosion had virtually put the Soviet Union out of the moon race with America.

The claim was made by Peter Fairley, science editor for Independent Television News (ITN), the news service for Britain's commercial TV networks.

Mr. Fairley, a space commentator for the Apollo-12 moon shot, said on a news program, "It seems that Russia's monster new rocket was standing on a brand new firing pad at the Baikonur cosmodrome when there was a tremendous explosion.

"The rocket apparently blew up, causing extensive damage—damage which, I gather, the American 'Spy-in-the-Sky' satellite photographed, although no pictures have been released.

"The whole story has leaked out very quietly.

"The accident occurred several weeks ago and the Russians have gone to tremendous pains to hush it up.

"But the rocket is reckoned to have been bigger even than America's Saturn-5, which is bigger than a naval destroyer, and it's thought to have had a thrust of 10 million pounds as opposed to the nine million pounds of Saturn-5."

Mr. Fairley told British viewers: "Almost certainly, this accident explains why Russia's last manned space flight was such a half-hearted affair.

"Although the triple flight of Soyuz-6, 7 and 8 led to some close maneuvering—and to the first space welding trials—it just didn't end up with the construction of a space station as everybody had expected.

"And the reason would seem to be that the main element of the space station—the great big cylinders that might house astronauts, or equipment, or fuel for space ships on their way to the moon—didn't get launched because the new booster blew up."

Investigation Due

Mr. Fairley said the rocket was thought also to have been Russia's means of landing men on the moon, but "after a catastrophe like this there's bound to be a big delay in their moon program while an investigation is held.

"The accident with the new rocket makes it all the more amazing that Saturn-5—which has two million working parts—has worked perfectly eight times in a row.

"And that, of course, is the main reason why Apollo-12 is going so beautifully on her way to the moon tonight."

Apollo Schedule

HOUSTON (AP).—*Here are highlights of the next two days of the Apollo-12 flight to the moon.*

Today

0152 GMT—20-minute telecast begins, possibly showing approaching moon.

0347 GMT—Main engine triggered for six minutes to kick astronauts into initial moon orbit ranging from 69 to 196 miles high.

0422 GMT—Start of 30-minute telecast showing moon's surface.

0652 GMT—Astronauts start one-hour dinner period.

0806 GMT—Main command ship engine fired again to kick Apollo-12 into near-circular moon orbit 69 miles high.

1152 GMT—Crew begins one-hour dinner period followed by 8 1/2-hour rest.

2122 GMT—Astronauts wake and begin 1 1/2-hour dinner session.

2252 GMT—Comdr. Richard F. Gordon jr. snaps photos of the shallow crater Fra Mauro, possible landing site for Apollo-13 next March.

Tomorrow

0001 GMT—Comdr. Charles Conrad jr. and Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean enter landing craft and begin final preparations for moon landing.

0412 GMT—Start of 40-minute TV broadcast to show Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean, in landing craft, undock from command ship piloted by Comdr. Gordon, as seen out command ship window.

0416 GMT—Landing craft and command ship undock.

0446 GMT—Command ship maneuvering rockets triggered to pull away from landing craft.

0545 GMT—Landing craft's braking rocket triggered to begin descent to moon, with touchdown on Ocean of Storms scheduled at 0653 GMT.

American Motors Calls In 24,000 Cars

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The possibility of three defects in brand new cars made by American Motors Corp. has forced the firm to recall more than 24,000 of them.

AMC will inspect the 1970 models for defective jack saddles, mirrors and hood latches, it said last week.

Apollo-12 Crew Did Not Get All the News

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 17 (AP).—Reports of weekend Vietnam war demonstrations in America were not radioed to Apollo-12 yesterday along with other news, and mission control said it was because the spacemen wanted to know about sports and local events only.

"We are giving them what they asked for," said public affairs officer Jack Riley when a newsman asked if the omission was deliberate. "We obviously don't have time to give them all the news."

The news report, which was radioed while the astronauts ate breakfast, included results of Houston city elections, numerous football scores, the results of a stock-car race and a mention of their own space flight.

Roster of Dead To Be Read to The War's End

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Composer Leonard Bernstein, actress Lauren Bacall and Sen. Charles E. Goodell were among more than 35 persons who took part yesterday in the reading of the names of the Vietnam war dead which will continue as long as the war does.

The reading, known as the Vietnam Memorial Reading at Riverside Church, was begun by Dr. John A. Talbott, a Vietnam veteran and director of community psychiatry at St. Luke's Hospital, who originated the idea.

The reading will go on every day from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. until the war ends.

Allied Planes Hit Artillery In Cambodia

SAIGON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Allied planes striking inside Cambodia today for the second day silenced two North Vietnamese artillery positions that had shelled the Green Beret camp at Bu Prang.

The planes struck the artillery posts, from one-half to three-quarters of a mile inside Cambodia, after the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong hit Bu Prang with 68 mortar and artillery rounds in the 21st consecutive day of bombardment from Cambodia.

A correspondent reported that South Vietnamese troops had trapped guerrillas on a hillock southeast of the camp and, with the support of dive bombers, killed 112. Eleven government troops were reported wounded.

The same U.S. and South Vietnamese jets, armed with bombs and napalm, went into Cambodia to hit the guns firing on Bu Prang, 112 miles northeast of Saigon and a mile from the Cambodian border.

Guns Silenced

The air assault silenced the North Vietnamese guns, at least temporarily. U.S. and South Vietnamese artillery joined in the cross-border bombardment.

Primary targets of the North Vietnamese bombardment were the helicopters and light planes landing on Bu Prang's airstrip with food and ammunition for the allied defenders. None of the aircraft was hit.

This was one of the few times that U.S. and South Vietnamese headquarters acknowledged that their warplanes were bombing inside Cambodia, normally a sanctuary for Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops.

"Some of the enemy artillery positions firing at Bu Prang were located across the border in Cambodia," said a spokesman for Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam.

"Allied forces operating in the area have returned fire with artillery and tactical air strikes. This is an inherent right of self defense against enemy attacks."

Saigon Protest Fizzles

SAIGON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A call for a half-hour anti-war moratorium in Saigon in memory of war dead passed virtually unheeded today.

Tran Ngoc Lieng, a former social-welfare minister who appealed for the moratorium, said that he and several of his friends had sat down in his office for a half hour this morning without doing any work.

But no one else took any notice, and banks, shops and offices were operating as usual.

Mr. Lieng, leader of a liberal political grouping calling for a government of national reconciliation, the National Progressive Force, appealed on Saturday to South Vietnamese of all classes to "join us in setting aside 30 minutes on Monday to commemorate the death of millions of victims of the war."

French Strike Starts Tonight in Gas, Electricity

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Gas and electricity cuts throughout France will start at 9 p.m. tomorrow as workers from France's largest union begin a 24-hour walkout.

Leaders of the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) have not indicated where the cuts would take place, or for how long, but have promised that they would touch most of France.

The union is demanding wage increases and reductions of working hours. France's other main unions have refused to go along with the strike.

In previous strikes, the CGT has generally concentrated the cuts in industrial areas. Homes and apartments, however, can probably expect to be affected several hours during the day. The current is not cut to hospitals.

Meanwhile, Georges Séguy, secretary-general of the CGT, and a member of the French Communist party's political bureau, rejected all collaboration with the government and present political system of France.

He told the 37th congress of the CGT, which claims a membership of about two million, that French unions must follow a policy of "constant renewal" of their claims for a better economic deal. "Nothing is won once and for all under a capitalist regime," he said.

"I Am a Helluva Soldier" Accused Sergeant Decla

By Jon Nordheimer

FORT HOOD, Texas, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Staff Sgt. David Mitchell was relaxed, almost cheery, and a big friendly smile creased his face. He had just been asked to describe himself and he replied without hesitation.

"I am a helluva soldier," he said. "I'm an excellent soldier."

Sgt. Mitchell has emerged as a central figure in the Army's investigation into the events that took place in a Viet Cong stronghold in South Vietnam 20 months ago. As one result of the investigation, Sgt. Mitchell, 29, has been formally accused by the Army of assault with intent to murder 30 South Vietnamese civilians.

The sergeant, a nine-year Army veteran, was a squad leader in a platoon led by 1st Lt. William Laws Calley jr. that advanced into a Viet Cong enclave called "Pinkville" in March, 1968. There was a battle, he says, and people were killed.

The incident was forgotten until the spring of this year, when an ex-serviceman began writing letters to the Pentagon and other officials in Washington. The letter writer related the stories he said he had been told by returning Vietnam veterans of the destruction of a village in the Pinkville operation. The soldiers had told him that more than 200 men, women and children had been wiped out in one of the villages by American troops, the ex-serviceman wrote in his letters.

Six months after the Army began its investigation Lt. Calley, 26, was charged with the murder of an "unspecified number" of Vietnamese. The officer's civilian attorney said the number of civilians listed in the specifications of the murder charges against the lieutenant "might reach 109."

The Army has not yet decided whether there is enough evidence contained in the charges to order courts-martial for Lt. Calley—who has been retained on duty at Fort Benning, Ga., beyond the scheduled date of his discharge—and Sgt. Mitchell.

If the men were tried and convicted, Lt. Calley co... death sentence and S... could be imprisoned f...

The sergeant, a tal... man, sat on a sofa in t... his Army counsel, C... Bowdish, and talked f... himself.

On the advice of h... he would not discuss ... against him or any as... service in Vietnam, ... would answer only ... tions about his backgr...

He said he was bor... Louisiana town name... 40 miles east of Bator... Negro, he attended ... schools and was gra... high school in St. ... La.

He said he enlisted ... in November, 1960—hi... ord shows that he ... reserve unit called to ... —and served in We... Korea and Hawaii bef... Vietnam in December ... months before the ... Pinkville.

As has been the c... many Negroes from ... South, he found th... tegrated Army offere... portunities that they ... ordinarily obtain in ... Sgt. Mitchell said ... home" in the Arm... planned to remain in... until retirement.

"I was a drill ... Fort Jackson in Sout... he said with pride. ... recruits. ...A lot of ... going to Vietnam ... training them."

For his service in ... was awarded the Bron...

The smile that had ... most of the conversat... when Sgt. Mitchell ... wife, her name is R... posed to have our fir... month. She's alrea... know, and it can com...

He looked up from ... ring he had been ... the smile returned. ... for her, you know."

South Vietnamese Say G... Killed 567 Unarmed Vill...

(Continued from Page 1)

of the village of Song My. The settlements bore the names of Tu Cong, Dinh Hong and My Hoi. The three death sites were about 200 yards apart.

When the houses had been cleared, the troops dynamited those made of brick and set fire to the wooden structures. They did not speak to the villagers and there was no interpreter who could have explained their actions.

Then the inhabitants were gunned down where they stood. Mr. Hoai said about 20 soldiers performed the executions at each of the three places, using their individual weapons, presumably M-16 rifles.

Col. Khien said the killings were probably carried out by fewer soldiers than Mr. Hoai reported, but said he did not know the exact number.

Mr. Hoai, a rice farmer like most of the villagers in this green and marshy lowland between the Central Highlands and the South China Sea, said those who escaped the slaughter, as did he and his wife, were buried under the bodies of their neighbors. They lay there until the Americans had moved out of the village about 15 minutes after their arrival, and went into hiding.

His mother, his elder brother and his brother's three children were killed, Mr. Hoai said. A gaunt old woman, wearing the black pajamas and conical hat of Vietnamese peasants, interrupted to say that her 19-year-old son was also killed.

Mr. Hoai, told that the U.S. Army might prosecute Lt. Calley for murder, said he was ready to go to the United States to testify at a court martial.

Maj. John T. Paull, public information officer of the Americal Division, which conducted the operation against the hamlet, said that neither he nor any other officer of his division could discuss the case while the investigation against Lt. Calley, who was a platoon leader in the 11th Brigade of the Americal Division, was under way.

An investigator of the Army's Criminal Investigation Detachment, who identified himself only as "Feher," visited the camp and questioned witnesses earlier yesterday. He left accompanied by two village officials.

Mr. Hoai and other survivors said they had arrived at the death toll of 567 by subtracting the number of survivors—132, according to them—from the total known population of the hamlet. They said they had found the survivors in three new locations and believed there were no others.

The province's governor said that the dead had been buried by survivors within three days of the killings and no body count had been made. Another Vietnamese official said the village chief had turned over to him a list of the dead, but he refused to disclose the total.

Col. Khien, who is regarded as friendly to Americans, said he had been notified of the mass killing within a week, but at first assumed that it had been the result of an artillery barrage and therefore a sad but unavoidable act of war.

The colonel said the operation had taken place in the American-stipulated zone and therefore no Vietnamese clear... ance had been requ... shelling and infantr... Later, he said, the ... distributed a propagan... on the incident. For i... he said, full silenc... served to avoid pro... port for enemy propa...

When he realized t... later that the case ... serious, Col. Khien ... scene of action was ... accessible because of ... mortar fire, and he ... more than interroga... survivors, who gave ... tical accounts of the ...

Army Declines C...

WASHINGTON, N... ters).—The Army tod... comment on the ... Times report. A spok... there would be no c... accordance with Am... Association standard... trial discussion.

An Army investiga... der way into char... Lt. Calley, 26, in conn... the alleged massacr... Vietnamese civilians.

Lt. Calley's attorn... W. Latimer, said in S... Texas, that he was ... the newspaper story.

"I only know what ... cial records. My clien... ing to do with the ... any civilians," he sai...

Sgt. David Mitchell ... been charged with a... intent to murder in t...

His attorney, Ca... Bowdish, said in Hous... "There's a lot about ... that's unknown not ... but to the people w... vestigating it. I don't ... of the facts yet. I ... how many people ... or why. Sgt. Mitchell ... with assaulting 30 pe... know what else went ... village."

In Claremont, Cal... Ridenhour, a former ... Vietnam, said he pr... Army investigation ... letters to governmen... after hearing severa... of the alleged atrociti...

WEATH...

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Y
ANKARA	16	61	C
ATHENS	20	68	S
BEIRUT	22	72	S
BELGRADE	13	54	C
BERLIN	10	50	V
BRUSSELS	6	43	V
BUDAPEST	7	45	C
CAIRO	25	77	S
CASABLANCA	19	66	V
COPENHAGEN	9	48	V
COSTA D' SOL	18	64	C
DUBLIN	2	37	C
EDINBURGH	2	36	S
FLORENCE	20	68	C
FRANKFURT	8	46	S
GENEVA	7	45	S
HELSINKI	5	41	C
ISTANBUL	14	57	C
LAS PALMAS	23	73	C
LISBON	15	59	C
LONDON	4	39	S
MADRID	4	39	F
MILAN	2	36	R
MONTREAL	5	39	C
MOSCOW	5	41	S
MUNICH	13	55	C
NEW YORK	2	36	S
NICE	11	52	S
OSLO	1	34	V
PARIS	5	41	R
PRAGUE	5	41	C
ROME	15	59	S
SOFIA	13	55	C
STOCKHOLM	5	41	C
TEL AVIV	26	79	S
TUNIS	24	75	F
VENICE	12	53	R
VIENNA	10	50	R
WARSAW	7	45	V
WASHINGTON	9	32	S
ZURICH	4	43	V

(Americas temperatures 1700 GMT, others at 1200 G...

...ents Plan More

...n Repeats That Protests ...t Influence Him on War

...ON, Nov. 17 (Reu- ...White House today ...President Nixon ...budged by street ...s from the course ...g in Vietnam.

...spokesman Ron ...he had no comment ...sident on Saturday's ...n-strong protest ...d, the situation was ...y the protest. The ...ained, Mr. Ziegler ...ind peace. He added ...n was determined to ...an for peace in ac- ...n the statement he ...American people on ...referred at that time ...timetable for with- ...roops.

...gton was completing ...operation after the ...onstrations, anti-war ...nced today they plan ...ext month—including ...s across the United ...istmas Eve.

...he huge response to ...peaceful demonstra- ...hington on Saturday —marred only by isolated violence around the South Vietnamese Embassy and the Justice Department —it appears that the anti-war organizers intend no single large-scale protest again for some months.

Target Dates Set

Sam Brown, the 26-year-old chief organizer of the Moratorium group, said today target dates for the next wave of protests had been set as Dec. 12, 13, and 24.

"Traditionally, Christmas has been a time when people turn their attention to peace on earth," he said. "This year, in addition to turning their attention to peace on earth, they will also turn their energies to this task."

"Public vigils and other appropriate activities will be organized across the country this Christmas Eve."

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Brown emphasized that the aim was not an economic boycott of department stores and shops at Christmas, but rather that "the spirit, the tone of Christmas this year should be around the war in Vietnam."

He also admitted that the movement was facing serious financial difficulties and indicated that this might be a contributing reason for keeping the activities at the local level.

"If the war continues, it may be necessary by spring to return to large public events," he said. "I am hopeful we will be able to raise the money to keep going at the same level."

Leaders Ecstatic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—The leaders of the New Mobilization Committee, coordinators of the weekend's mass anti-Vietnam war demonstrations here, said yesterday they were "ecstatic and overwhelmed by the beauty and meaning" of the three days' activities.

By their estimates, according to Ron Young, a co-chairman of the group, 800,000 persons participated at one time or another in the demonstrations.

"At least 99 and 9/10 percent of them abided by their pledge to nonviolence," said another co-chairman, Dr. Sidney Peck.

The group's leaders took strong exception to Attorney General John N. Mitchell's charges that the New Mobilization had advance knowledge of and could have stopped disorders that developed Friday and Saturday evenings.

Mr. Young called the 40-hour march against death from Arlington National Cemetery to the Capitol and Saturday's massive march up Pennsylvania Avenue to a rally at the Washington Monument "fantastic political successes."

He and another New Mobilization co-chairman, Mrs. Cora Weiss, told reporters that, whether the Nixon administration acknowledges it or not, "We have proven something to the government and to the nation."

"We don't have to prove it again," Mrs. Weiss said, when asked if more mass marches lay in the anti-war movement's future.

She and Mr. Young indicated that the New Mobilization is considering "new forms of protest" for the future, probably of a "decentralized" local nature. They said that its leaders will meet next weekend in New York to decide on specific plans for December.

At their closing press conference here, New Mobilization leaders complained about "too much focus" being placed on violence during the three days of demonstrations.

...Protests Featured ...ravda

...Nov. 17 (AP).—Anti- ...rations in the United ...dominated the foreign ...f Pravda, the Soviet ...party newspaper. De- ...the marches in Wash- ...San Francisco filled ...e page.

...impressive manifesta- ...edented in strength," ...spondents Boris Strel- ...Shatunovsky reported ...ington demonstration. ...of the United States ...never before saw any- ...ds."

...aper reported that in ...there was "a high level ...tion, discipline and re- ...g the participants."

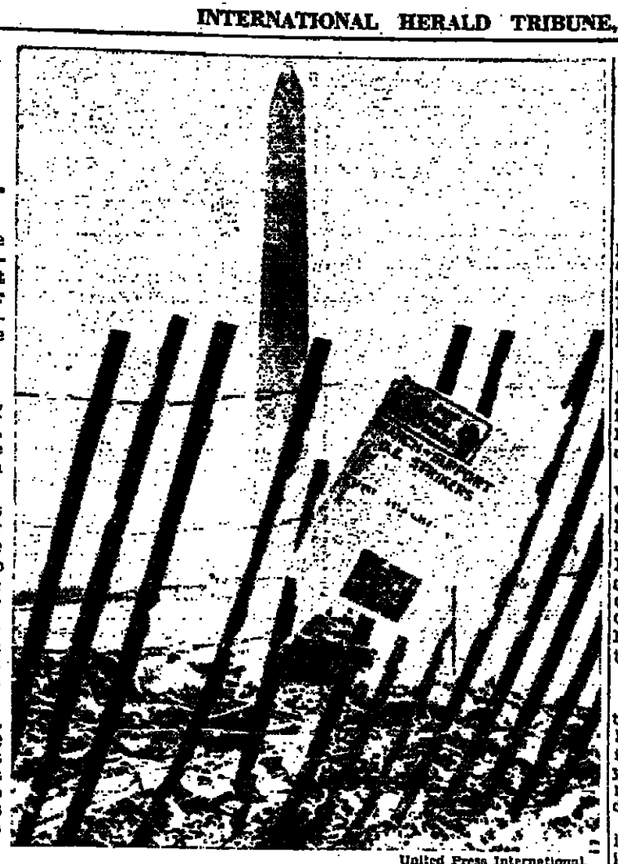
...rancisco correspondent ...ov, reported that young ...been assigned to keep ...was necessary because ...demonstrators there are ...o are ready to create ...," he said.

...he government news- ...the demonstrations ...broad masses of Amer- ...increasingly aware that ...unjust. A front-page ...d the supporters of ...S. aggression in Viet- ...o longer count on the ...silent majority.

...Criticizes Nixon

...Nov. 17 (AP).—Com- ...a's official newspaper, ...Daily, said yesterday ...S. administration was ...as, high-pressure water ...nounted police "to put ...merican people's strug- ...the U.S. imperialist war ...m in Vietnam."

...President Nixon "tried ...e American youth and ...believe that it would ...'patriotism' to support ...aggression in Vietnam, ...g to him, the outcome ...ession would affect the ...estiny.'" However, it ...American people have ...a slap in the face."



United Press International

ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THEM—A radical newspaper tied to a sagging snow fence and a pile of trash near the foot of the Washington Monument—the remains of Saturday's mass anti-war rally down Pennsylvania Avenue.

B-52 Missions in Question

Sato in U.S. to Negotiate The Reversion of Okinawa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato arrived today for negotiations with President Nixon on the return of Okinawa to Japan, the outcome of which could set the tone of future U.S.-Japanese relations for several decades.

Mr. Sato said on arrival that Japan and the United States were about to enter a "new phase of development" in their relations.

More than a dozen people were arrested about midday as they approached the Japanese Embassy to demand that Mr. Sato bargain for unconditional return of Okinawa.

Official talks with Mr. Nixon began three hours later following formal welcoming ceremonies at the White House.

In a communiqué due for release on Friday, the United States and Japan are expected to agree to return Okinawa to Japanese jurisdiction, probably by 1972. Japan is expected, in turn, to agree to an indefinite extension of the U.S.-Japan security treaty, which expires on June 23, 1970.

The communiqué also will explicitly acknowledge Japanese interest in the security of its immediate neighbors—South Korea and Nationalist China—and in South Vietnam, according to authoritative sources.

Major Concession?

The sources said the Vietnam clause is aimed at alleviating congressional fears by indicating that Japan would agree to permit continuation of B-52 bombing missions from Okinawa if the Vietnam war is not settled by the time the island is returned to Japan.

The clause would mark a major concession by the Japanese government.

The United States is expected to agree that upon reversion, its military bases on Okinawa will be subject to the security treaty which governs operations of all other U.S. bases on Japanese soil.

Besides making the United States primarily responsible for defense of Japan, the treaty requires U.S. officials to obtain prior consent of the Japanese government before using any material or personnel against third parties.

Thus the most controversial issue to be decided is whether or not the United States will agree to remove nuclear weapons from its Okinawa bases after reversion, since the Japanese constitution prohibits the storage of nuclear weapons on Japanese soil.

Demonstrations in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (UPI).—A tight airport security ring of 15,000 policemen around Tokyo Airport today frustrated the efforts of student radicals to forcibly halt Mr. Sato's departure for Washington.

Hundreds of Japanese leftists who want immediate return of Okinawa and expulsion of U.S. forces in Japan fought with police yesterday afternoon and early today as they tried to get to the airport to stop the departure.

The Tokyo Police Agency said 2,060 persons had been arrested in Japan yesterday and today.

In Naha, Okinawa, demonstrators attacked the Kadena U.S. Air Force Base with fire bombs tonight but were prevented by security guards from entering the grounds. Military authorities estimated the crowd at 7,000.

Banners carried by the demonstrators called for immediate withdrawal of nuclear weapons and B-52s from Okinawa as well as the immediate reversion of the island.

...nier Meir Congratulates ...n on Vietnam Policy Talk

By Peter Grose

...TON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Golda Meir of Israel ...her personal congratu- ...President Nixon on his ...of Vietnam policy on ...

...r's message, disclos- ...ay by administration ...l that the Nixon speech ...much that encourages ...thens freedom-loving ...os the world over."

...ouse officials, in em- ...he favorable telegrams ...resident has received ...icans, have said little ...actions of foreign lead- ...e House spokesman was ...discover whether any ...n heads of government ...mments.

...ed Through Envoy

...'s message, as conveyed ...e U.S. Ambassador to ...worth Barbour, said:

...me minister wishes to ...e the President on his ...speech, and express ...that he will speedily ...bringing about peace in ...The President's speech ...ch that encourages and ...freedom-loving small ...world over, which are ...maintain their inde- ...istence looking to that ...racy, the United States ..."

...and Mrs. Meir became ...during the Israeli lead- ...visit to Washington late in September. That was the first time they had met.

Mr. Nixon mentioned Middle East tensions in passing in his Nov. 3 speech as being among the justifications for his Vietnam stand, a fact that presumably comforted the Israeli leaders.

Boris Kroyt, Master Violist, Dies at 72

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Boris Kroyt, 72, for 37 years the violist of the famous Budapest String Quartet, died of cancer at the French Hospital here Saturday.

Though in his youth he was a concert star on both the violin and viola, Mr. Kroyt never regretted giving up his career as a soloist to join the Budapest group.

"As a soloist you are always asked to play the same eight or ten concertos—Beethoven, Brahms, Mendelssohn and the rest," he once said. "Think of the wonderful choice you have in chamber music. The Beethoven quartets alone are almost inexhaustible."

A wunderkind in Berlin, where he played violin when he was eight, Mr. Kroyt conducted a children's orchestra at 11 and played viola in the quartet of his teacher—Alexander Fidemann—when he was 12. In subsequent years, he appeared as a soloist under such conductors as Richard Strauss and Erich Kleiber, and played chamber music with Artur Schnabel, Pablo Casals and Artur Rubinstein.

The Odessa-born violist ranked with the late Paul Hindemith, William Primrose and Walter Trampler as one of the great masters of the instrument. Since he joined the Budapest quartet, Mr. Kroyt also became a driving force in spreading appreciation of chamber music.

Mr. Kroyt's death marks the end of a musical era that spanned almost three decades. There are no plans to revive the quartet.

Dr. Carroll L. Fenton

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Dr. Carroll Lane Fenton, 69, author of many nature books, died yesterday in New Brunswick, N.J.

Dr. Fenton, an all-round naturalist, also was a researcher, science educator and writer. He published his first article on birds when he was 16.

Among his books were: "Our Amazing Earth," "Our Living World," "Giants of Geology," "Our Changing Weather," "The Land We Live on" and "Tales Told by Fossils."

Sei Ito

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP).—Sei Ito, 64, novelist and translator, who once was fined for translating D. H. Lawrence's novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover," died Saturday of cancer.

Humphrey Says Nixon, Aides Seek to Suppress Dissent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey accused the Nixon administration today of a calculated attempt to suppress dissent in the United States.

"I doubt that this country has seen in the past 20 years such a calculated appeal to our lesser or baser instincts," Mr. Humphrey said at a news conference.

Mr. Humphrey said his statement was prompted by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's criticism of television commentators and also by advance administration comments about Saturday's demonstration against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Mr. Agnew, in a speech in Des Moines last Thursday, took issue with the "small and unelected elite" of TV commentators for remarks critical of President Nixon's Vietnam policy speech.

"I disagree with those who would create an atmosphere of suppression and call it patriotism," said Mr. Humphrey, chairman of the Democratic Policy Council.

In a report on the council's first session, Mr. Humphrey concentrated his criticism on Mr. Agnew. But he said Mr. Agnew did not make the statement about television newsmen without the President's knowledge.

"I think the evidence is very clear that this is not just the Vice-President speaking," he said.

Mr. Humphrey said the speech was part of "a deliberate and calculated" administration pattern."

Italians Arrest 5 As Art Smugglers

FLORENCE, Italy, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The police announced today they have charged five persons with smuggling hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of art works out of Italy for sale abroad, and have recovered three of the works.

The art works range from the 12th to 18th centuries. Two of the recovered works were stained glass windows missing since World War II. The police said they discovered the alleged operation at the laboratory of a Florence art restorer, Marco Grassi. They said they found a stained glass window of the 14th century, also taken from Holy Cross of Giotto, that was stolen from a Florence church during the war.

Other works recovered include a stained glass window of the 14th century also taken from Holy Cross Church in Florence during World War II, and a large wooden crucifix of the same century, stolen from a monastery at nearby Lucignano.

Sees Danger of U.S. Hegemony

Gaullist Faction Denounces British EEC Entry

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A group of 40 prominent Frenchmen, including Gaullist deputies, one minister and seven former ministers, has published a manifesto laying down impossible conditions for British entry into the Common Market.

The manifesto also accuses the United States of being responsible for the division of Europe, of trying to maintain hegemony over Europe and of giving the Russians cause for invading Czechoslovakia.

The document, published just two weeks before the opening of the Common Market summit meeting, has already provoked embarrassed reaction in some Gaullist circles. It has also served as another example of the pressures President Georges Pompidou is under from Gaullist hardliners who want France to make no concessions at the summit.

Unusual Group

The manifesto was published by the Movement for an Independent Europe, an unusual group of Gaullists and leftists formed about a year ago to promote the Gaullist policy of a "third force, independent of the blocs.

Its members include Culture Minister Edmond Michelet, former ministers Alain Peyrefitte, Georges Gorse, Pierre Messmer, René Capitant, Jean Charbonnel, Gilbert Grandval and Jean Foyer.

The group also includes a group of well-known Gaullists who have pledged themselves to maintaining the continuity of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's thought. Among them are Michel de Grailly, Jacques Debû-Bridel, Hubert Germain, François Mauriac, Jacques de Montalais, Louis Vallon, Jacques Vendroux and Pierre Clostermann.

The manifesto follows the general line outlined by Mr. Vendroux, Gen. de Gaulle's son-in-law, before the National Assembly two weeks ago. Mr. Vendroux explained that for European policy it was more important that "France show its will rather than its goodwill."

Both that statement and the new manifesto were meant to show the group's opposition to the more flexible line that the Pompidou government has taken as the summit meeting approaches.

Gain for America

For the signers of the manifesto, the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market would "powerfully reinforce the American influence in Europe," and would "compromise the chances of a European dialogue with the East."

The group maintains that there is a vicious battle going on within the Common Market between "Atlanticists and Europeans," and that each country must swear that its "European conscience" prevails over its Atlantic conscience. New members would also have to renounce their "Atlantic consciences."

Still a more difficult condition is the group's call for simultaneous admission of Spain and Austria into the market with Britain to balance British Atlanticism with the "specifically European character" of Spain and Austria.

The group also calls for an agreement between the Common Market and COMECON, the Warsaw Pact's economic unit, before any new members be admitted.

One Gaullist commentator said today that the manifesto was "so little thought out, so brutal, so aggressive, so unrealistic that one wonders if the signatories didn't want to torpedo the summit, or at least to complicate further the already extremely difficult task of the president."

The document calls for the exclusion of the United States from a European security conference and accuses the "Anglo-Americans" of interfering in the Socialist countries and provoking the Russian reaction in Czechoslovakia.

The Russians, the document says, have justified their hegemony in the East on the danger of "Germano-American imperialism." Only through elimination of American influence in Europe and "solid guarantees against German hegemony" can Europe be able to construct with Russia, "a durable system of security."

The manifesto, which was prepared by Philippe Devilers, a well-known writer on Indochina, represents no more than Gaullist thought in extremis, "a caricature of political independence," one Gaullist writer said.

He added, however, that "that Mr. Michelet, Mr. Messmer, Mr. Peyrefitte, Mr. Foyer, Mr. Vendroux and Mr. Grailly could have signed it is astonishing ... that they would do it 15 days before the summit at The Hague is rather disquieting."

Illusions 'Will Soon Be Destroyed'

Kiesinger Blasts Brandt's E. Europe Policy

MAINZ, West Germany, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—West Germany's opposition Christian Democrats opened a two-day party congress here today with an attack by former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger on the new government's policy of accommodation with Eastern Europe.

Mr. Kiesinger told his party—in opposition for the first time in 20 years—that if the Socialist-Free Democrat coalition of Chancellor Willy Brandt had any illusions about East European and German policies "these will soon be destroyed."

He said the only concern of the Communist camp was to consolidate the status quo in Eastern Europe as it understood it.

"That is the aim above all of the proposal for a European security conference. Therein lies the interest of the Soviet Union for our signature to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Any talks which the Soviet Union holds on renunciation of the use of force will be held with this intention alone," Mr. Kiesinger declared.

The new left-liberal coalition's peace offensive towards Eastern Europe, proclaimed by Mr. Brandt in his policy speech last month, took its first major step last weekend when Bonn's ambassador in Moscow handed in a note accepting a Soviet offer for talks on a mutual non-aggression pact.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers told a press conference in Bonn today that no date would be announced for the talks until the Russians gave their firm agreement.

Last week the government indicated it would sign the non-proliferation treaty before the end of this year, another step which Moscow has listed in its catalogue of requirements for improved relations.

Throughout the campaign for last September's general election, which pushed the Christian Democrats into opposition for the first time in West Germany's history, Mr. Kiesinger rejected Mr. Brandt's East European policy. Now the party congress is taking a painful, reflective look at the men and methods which led them to loss of power.

Mr. Kiesinger today also hit out at the government's acknowledgment of the existence of East Germany as a state, although Mr. Brandt has made clear that this did not mean recognition under international law.

Recognition could only mean recognition in international law, Mr. Kiesinger declared, "and all the world must understand from these statements that the government is on the way to recognizing East Germany."

Foreign press reports confirmed this impression and left a great danger of an avalanche of countries taking up diplomatic relations with the East Berlin regime, he added.

An illusory policy towards Eastern Europe would also endanger Bonn's relations with its Western neighbors and allies. The Christian Democrats were obliged to continue to work for a peace order in Europe, "but such a policy balances on a slender edge," the former chancellor said.

Kiesinger Booed

MAINZ, Nov. 17 (AP).—Mr. Kiesinger was booed twice today during his party's first post-election congress, indicating that he may have to give way to a younger man as his party's candidate for the chancellorship in the 1973 West German elections.

Mr. Kiesinger, 65, was booed when he tried to answer charges that he is too inflexible to continue as party leader, charges leveled by Uwe Simon, a member of the party's youth wing. He again encountered boos when he claimed that his last-minute offer of a partnership to the Free Democratic party following the Sept. 28 federal election was not sincere.

"I made the offer because I knew they would not accept," Mr. Kiesinger told a youthful questioner when asked about his offer to the Free Democrats for cooperation during the 1970s.

The boos were not conclusive but they indicated a new mood in the party following the election which brought them into opposition.

KKK Head Plans Anti-Black Fight

TEXARKANA, Texas, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Robert M. Shelton, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, declared today that he would lead a white crusade to free the country from the "infested black carcass that's dragging us down."

Shelton made his declaration after being released from the Texarkana Correctional Institution after serving nine months of a year's contempt of Congress conviction.

"I'm organizing the Normans, the Celts and Anglos, the Saxons, the Huguenots, the German martyr-blood people into a bond of unity," to start one of the largest crusades this country has ever seen, Shelton said.

John Birchers Urged To Back Haynsworth

BELMONT, Mass., Nov. 17 (UPI).—The John Birch Society has asked its members to deluge President Nixon with messages of support for the confirmation of Clement F. Haynsworth's appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"We believe Haynsworth is a good man," the bulletin said. "And while putting such a long conservative on the present Supreme Court does seem a bit like having one Boy Scout join the Mafia to try to improve its moral tone, we think it would be helpful to make even that start in the right direction."

Denver Undergoes Its First School Strike

DENVER, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Picket lines went up at Denver public schools this morning as the city faced its first teachers' strike.

School Board spokesmen said they intended to open some 48 of the city's 92 elementary schools, but said the 25 junior and senior high schools would have to be shut down.

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Czech Anti-Soviet Protests Mark Date of Nazi Invasion

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Scattered, subdued demonstrations today in Czechoslovakia against the Communist regime there marked the 30th anniversary of the beginning of a Nazi terror wave at Czechoslovakia's universities.

According to reports from Prague and Bratislava, some students stayed away from classes while others held brief meetings in campus courtyards and corridors.

Policemen with submachine guns were stationed around the buildings of Charles University in Prague and near other institutes of higher learning throughout the country.

In Prague, hundreds of young people and other persons visited the tomb of Jan Palach, the 20-year-old student who set himself on fire last January to protest the Soviet occupation. Wreaths and flowers were heaped on the tomb at the capital's main cemetery tonight and many candles were burning.

In an official ceremony at Charles University, Czech Education Minister Jaroslav Hrbek, an ultraconservative, linked what he termed today's "counterrevolutionaries" with the Nazis of 30 years ago. He sternly warned students against "attempts by the remnants of the fifth column, instigated by world imperialism, at frustrating the process of consolidation" in Czechoslovakia.

Persistent Dissidence

This morning, the Communist party press denounced persistent student dissidence. The main Communist organ, Rude Pravo, charged that the "lack of responsibility" among student leaders had caused "exaggerated nationalism and anti-Soviet trends" at the universities.

The Czech trade-union daily, Prace, asserted that the student movement, until recently under the influence of "extreme rightists, anti-Communist and anti-Soviet forces," now is "dominated by a chaos of opinions."

This was taken as an allusion to the difficulties the Communist party is experiencing in its attempts to organize a pro-Soviet students' union. The proposed new organization was designed to replace the Czech Students' Union, which was disbanded by the Communist regime last June because of alleged illegal activities.

A preparatory committee was formed last summer to set up a new students' organization based on "recognition of the leading role of the Communist party" and opposed to "both opportunist and dogmatic deformations," meaning liberal or extreme leftist views. So far, few students have joined.

Several members of the proposed union's preparatory committee are students at the army's military academy at Brno, which is being developed as a bulwark of the new conservative Communist doctrine.

At other institutes of higher learning, the government has curtailed courses and other academic activities not required for the training of badly needed specialists.

Libya Bans U.S. Flights At Wheelus

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (AP).—Libya has banned the flight of all U.S. planes at Wheelus Air Force Base, except for supply planes, as of Saturday night and warned that force may be used to enforce this ban, Libyan Defense Minister Col. Adam Hawwaz was quoted as saying here today.

Col. Hawwaz was quoted by the newspaper Al Ahram as saying this was among a number of measures taken by the Libyan government to tighten supervision over the base as a result of a charge that it had been used to oversee the recent NATO military maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean in which Israeli units allegedly took part.

"It has been decided to strengthen supervision and inspection over everything that goes on inside Wheelus," Col. Hawwaz was quoted as saying. He warned that, "The Libyan armed forces are ready to fight for our dignity."

Libya has told the United States it must evacuate the $100-million, air base by Dec. 24, 1970. The 2,100-acre base has 2,500 airmen stationed there and is primarily used as an aerial-weapons training center for European-based U.S. forces. The base has been under criticism by Libya since the military coup of Sept. 1.

Canadian Minister Sees No Progress In Mideast Crisis

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp told a news conference today, "One would have to be a considerable optimist to believe any progress has been made recently" in efforts to solve the Middle East crisis.

Mr. Sharp, who has already visited Israel, said the Middle East talks between Russia and the United States "are a very long way from achieving success."

Mr. Sharp said he discussed the latest U.S. Middle East proposals with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and presidential foreign affairs adviser Mahmoud Fawzi. He said he received the impression Egypt thought the proposals were "incomplete" because they dealt only with the situation between Egypt and Israel."

Mr. Sharp said, "There are circumstances under which Canadian citizens" could fight in the Israeli or other foreign armies. He said that if Canadians came to fight for Egypt they would come as volunteers and not enter a formal agreement.

UN Rejects Red Bid On Korea Pullout

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—The United Nations today again rejected a Communist-led demand for the withdrawal of all foreign troops under the UN flag from South Korea.

As in years past, the main Political Committee of the UN General Assembly rejected a resolution to that effect submitted by the Soviet Union and a number of Communist and non-aligned states. The vote was 29 in favor of withdrawal, 71 against, with 32 states abstaining.

New Sun Shines In Tabloid Form On Fleet Street

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A new Sun rose over Fleet Street today—a 48-page racy tabloid, Britain's first new national newspaper in five years.

The last new national newspaper was the old Sun, which Rupert Murdoch, an Australian publishing tycoon, bought from the International Publishing Corporation two months ago.

Mr. Murdoch killed the Sun in its old format—its final edition was published Saturday—slashed the staff, brought in new executives and changed the size to tabloid.

Mr. Murdoch has aimed the paper at the mass circulation markets now held by IPC's Daily Mirror (circulation 5,200,000) and the Associated Newspaper's Daily Sketch (871,000).

Syria's Head in Warsaw

WARSAW, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Dr. Nureddin al-Atassi, Syrian head of state, arrived here today for a five-day official visit to Poland during which he will have political talks with Polish Communist leaders. Communist Party Chief Wladyslaw Gomulka welcomed him at the airport.

Italy Strike Tempo Builds To Tomorrow

Rome Regime Tries To Head Off Walkout

ROME, Nov. 17 (AP).—A flurry of strikes spread anew across Italy today, pointing toward a general strike unions hope will bring the nation to a near-standstill on Wednesday.

The all-Christian Democrat minority cabinet of Premier Mariano Rumor, meanwhile, met tonight to debate a sweeping housing bill which would allot 1,600 billion lire ($1.6 billion) to construct 100,000 more low-rent apartments.

The government clearly hoped that launching the bill for debate in parliament would head off the planned general strike, called to protest against rising living costs and lack of housing.

Unions, however, have already declared that the strike will take place as scheduled, despite the housing proposal.

On the strike front today was a walkout by 23,000 employees of the state-run National Institute for Medical Insurance (INAM). The strike meant that more than 30 million Italians who normally benefit from free medical aid and free medicine through INAM would have to pay fees during the strike for which they would not be reimbursed afterward.

In Rome police chased some 100 striking bank employees from sidewalks in front of two banks. In all, 4,800 bank employees struck in Rome and unions claimed the walkout was "95 percent effective."

Twenty thousand cement workers began a three-day strike today while negotiations continued for 1.3 million metal and mechanical workers.

In the public sector, telephone employees announced a strike for tomorrow.

The nationwide strike set for Wednesday was to add many millions more to the strikers' ranks. In some cases, unions asked workers to stay off the job for two extra days, Thursday and Friday.

During the strike no one will be available to repair breakdowns in gas, water or electric service throughout Italy. Trains and all public transport are to stop for four hours. Millions of factory workers also planned to stay home.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Milan's huge Pirelli rubber company said today representatives of the 20,000 Pirelli workers, who have been striking on and off since July 1, would sign the new contract agreed upon by the company and unions.

British MP Wants Troops to Kill an Enemy's Leaders

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A suggestion that democracies should train their soldiers not to kill each other but to abduct and even assassinate troublesome foreign heads of state was put forward Friday by a British lawmaker.

"Surely our democracies would be in a far better position to maintain their influence and defend themselves against potential enemies if we trained our soldiers for this purpose," argued Laborite John Lee in Commons.

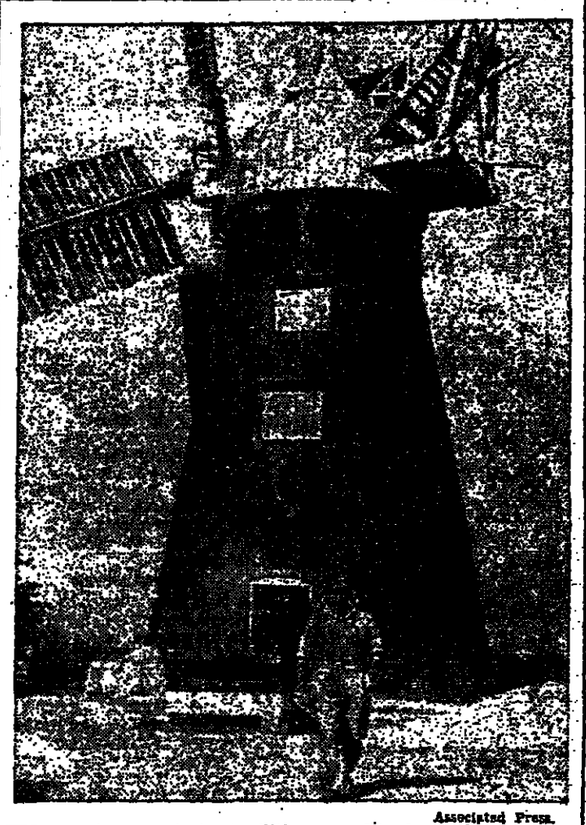
"We would be able to carry much further our reduction of forces and with it, the relief of our economy."

Mr. Lee said he could think of three categories for whom such threats would be politically applicable: "The racialist rulers of South Africa, the re-Stalinists on the other side of the Iron Curtain and, though less important, the banana-republic bosses."

He added, "I don't see why the concept, which seems to have been maintained for a very long time, that it is right for soldiers to kill each other and wrong to kill the leaders of nations, should prevail."

Buffalo Snowstorm

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—A Lake Erie storm dumped up to 18 inches of snow on parts of the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area early yesterday. Police blamed two traffic deaths on icy roads.



Associated Press.

WON'T RETIRE—This 150-year-old-plus windmill in Nottinghamshire may be the last one functioning in England. Miller Bill Hethershaw, 48, says he has a lot of business grinding animal feed the year round. He has added a motor for days when the wind dies down.

Greek Regime Blames Press For Severity of New Laws

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Long prison terms and heavy fines for press offenses were decreed today by Greece's military-backed regime in a new press law that goes into effect Jan. 1.

Regime leaders said the 101-article press code was designed to "cleanse and discipline" the Greek press, which, they claimed, was "responsible for the decadence of Greek democracy" before the military takeover in April, 1967.

Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos, when asked why the new press law was so severe, said tonight "Severity is the mother of justice and freedom."

The new law makes it obligatory for the courts to suspend the publication of a newspaper temporarily or permanently if, within five years, it commits two offenses involving texts that (A) offend the religion, (B) insult the king, (C) disclose military intelligence, (D) incite sedition, (E) indulge in obscenity, (F) propagate the views of outlawed parties or (G) commit libel.

Publishers, editors and reporters are collectively responsible for the accuracy of their publications and are jointly indicted in case of a press offense.

Incitement to sedition through the press may involve prison terms ranging from five years to life.

Publications critical of the national economy are punished by imprisonment of at least six months and a fine of at least $3,333.

Texts or cartoons rekindling political passions can draw a jail term of at least one month and a fine of at least $333.

Sentences for press offenses cannot be suspended, while second-time offenders forfeit the right to exchange a prison term for a fine.

The new law has also made provision for misleading headlines, a trick recently used by newspapers to imply hostility to the regime.

"The use of headlines, pictures or drawings that do not reflect accurately the relevant text or deliberately mislead the public, is punishable by a minimum jail term of six months, a $3,333 fine, and suspension of the right to cut-rate duty newsprint," the law said.

Under the new rules the distortion or misinterpretation of parliamentary reports, defamation, the out-of-context reference to documents or statements, the description of criminal acts or suicides, references to trial cases before an irrevocable verdict are all punishable offenses.

Second Case of Rabies Is Disclosed in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A new rabies scare arose in Britain yesterday with the disclosure that a dog brought from West Germany had the disease.

The dog, a four-year-old male Labrador, had been held in quarantine kennels at Folkestone. Under British law all imported animals must spend six months in quarantine.

The dog was destroyed last week. Veterinarians confirmed after examination of the body that it was a rabies case.

Health authorities immediately issued orders that 15 other dogs released from the same kennels since July must be muzzled by their owners and exercised only on a leash.

The previous rabies case involved a dog that had also been quarantined at the Folkestone kennels.

Russia Produces Artificial Caviar

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union, faced with diminishing supplies of caviar, will soon produce artificial caviar, the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industria has reported.

The artificial product, made of milk proteins, is so much like the real thing that ordinary consumers can't tell the difference, the newspaper said. At a recent test, only experts could distinguish between the real sturgeon eggs and their laboratory twins, it said.

The artificial variety was developed by a chemical laboratory working on synthetic foods and headed by a Soviet academician, Alexander Nesmeyanov. The newspaper said that the caviar substitute was only the first step in production of a whole menu of artificial foods.

Defeating Censure, 306-140

Mrs. Gandhi Routs Foes in Parliamen

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi won overwhelming support in the House of the People today when an opposition motion of censure was crushed by 306 votes to 140.

Sixty-five Congress members led by former cabinet minister Ram Subhag Singh voted against the government in support of a motion for adjournment moved by right wing Swatantra member Piloo Mody.

The motion sought to censure the government for "failure of foreign policy," citing the Islamic summit at Rabat, where the government had been "needlessly inviting humiliation."

The motion was the first challenge to Mrs. Gandhi in the new session of Parliament, where she has been left as head of a minority government by the split in the Congress party.

The move to the opposition benches by 65 Congress members wiped out the government's former majority of 43 in the 522-seat house.

Because of the automatic push-button voting system, the breakdown of the votes for and against the government was not immediately clear. The government had been expected to muster a majority only with Communist support.

The vote followed a marathon and at times tumultuous debate of nearly six hours on the Rabat summit issue, with opposition members accusing the government of betraying India's policy of secularism and nonalignment by attending.

The vote showed that despite the withdrawal of support by its own breakaway group, the government was backed by a large number of opposition members.

These were presumed to include the Tamil nationalist Dravida Munnetra Kazagham, the two Communist groups and some Independents.

The motion was generally supported by the right-wing Hindu Jan Sangh party, the Swatantra party, the Praja socialist party and the opposition Congress group.

Reds Back Regime

Communist speakers supported the government, but the final voting pattern indicated that Mrs. Gandhi would have got a comfortable majority without their support.

Mrs. Gandhi's oppone been hoping to force her t Communist votes to retain jority—a situation out they intended to make capital.

Parliament was unde police guard during the with 200,000 people masse to demonstrate on issue from the demand that Ci City be given to Haryana jobs for demobilized arm

Support for Nixon Up After Nov. 3 Vietnam Speech

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Support for President Richard M. Nixon's Vietnam policies rose sharply after his speech Nov. 3, results of a Sindlinger & Co. poll show.

Almost eight out of ten, or 79.2 percent, supported the President, as opposed to a low of 61.5 percent in September and 63.1 percent after the Oct. 15 Moratorium Day, the poll showed.

"A monitoring of the interviews shows most of the new support came from young people of college age," Albert E. Sindlinger, president of the company, said last week.

During the period from Nov. 4 through Nov. 11, Sindlinger & Co. interviewed a sample of 1,981 adults across the country.

Those interviewed were asked, "In your opinion, is President Nixon doing all he can to settle the war in Vietnam?"

The 79.2 percent who answered yes surpassed the previous high of 72 percent who voiced support for the President last June just after his troop-withdrawal announcement.

The marketing and opinion research firm said its poll also showed 76.5 percent opposed this week's anti-war demonstrations, and only 15.9 percent thought they were a good idea.

4 Are Doomed In Brazzaville For Coup Attempt

KINSHASA, Nov. 17 (AP).—Four persons said to have been involved in an attempted coup in the Congo Republic (the former French Congo) ten days ago have been sentenced to death by a military court, Radio Brazzaville has reported.

The broadcast said the condemned included Bernar Kolelas, secretary-general in the Brazzaville Foreign Ministry in 1965. He has been described as the leader of the abortive coup.

Six others were given 15-year jail terms and about a dozen more were given sentences ranging from two to ten years.

Season Still Not Open

Strike at Met Opera Imp Stars to Seek Jobs in Eur

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP).—With the Metropolitan Opera and its employees' unions not having come to agreement, and the season still not open, the opera house's top stars are looking for jobs in Europe.

Mezzo-soprano Sandra Warfield, who was to have starred with her husband, James McCracken, in "Samson et Dalila" at the Met this season, said: "To have the opera house closed in this city doesn't seem possible. This country has to have some kind of artistic merit or become a nation of morons."

Mr. McCracken says: "We're personally in pretty good shape, because we have half or more of our career in Europe. I'll be at Covent Garden this year, for instance But there's not much chance of filling in any dates—maybe a concert or two. Operatic schedules are all planned a couple of years ahead of time."

Soprano Evelyn Lear, who was to have sung with her husband, bass-baritone Thomas Stewart, in "Eugene Onegin," said: "My husband has gone back to Europe already. Fortunately he got a few engagements, one that paid his way back. We're not out on the street. Maybe we'll do more singing in Italy."

Both the McCrackens and Stewarts, Americans by birth, live in Switzerland.

Tenor Out $100,000

Italian tenor Franco Corelli, who had given his entire season to the Metropolitan Opera, remained in Italy and has been coaching with Giacomo Lauri-Volpi. He stands to lose about $100,000 if the entire Met opera season is canceled.

Italian bass Cesare Siepi, who was to have sung the lead in "Don Giovanni" this season, only arrived from Italy three with his Met opera dat the future. "I'm not as citizen," he says, "which the possibility of mar abroad. It is very possi can make up the loss o if you want to be busines it, but that is not the "They're talking about this year, or next year Do they want that beau ter just built to be emp they want to erase mus town and country?"

Vincent D. McDonnell, of the State of New Yo tion Board, has said pulsory arbitration is th to end the dispute unions and opera manag refused it.

Contract Expired Ju

Negotiations between sides have been going or summer. The old contr had been in effect for years that the Metropol has been in its new ho coln Center for the Arts, expired on July 3

The opera was to hav 31-week season Sept. 15 already has missed n Earlier in the dispute agreed to keep the st payroll until now to s them.

Philip Steinman, once lawyers negotiating for and musicians, said Fri told manager Rudolf nesday that "the Met is urged him to announce

Mr. Bing denied the tion. He said Friday: cancel. On the contr open as soon as I can feel that reason will pre fully we will go on into future."

Anna Louise Strong Wa To Leave China, Visit U

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, Nov. 17 (WP).—Anna Louise Strong, the 84-year-old doyenne of the pro-Communist Americans residing in Red China, is reliably reported to be seeking to return to the United States.

Miss Strong, who has served as a propagandist for the Chinese Communist regime since she settled in Peking in 1958, is said to be concerned with her possible legal status in the United States should she return home.

In contrast to other American Communist sympathizers in China, several of whom have been jailed for political activities, Miss Strong apparently stands in well with the Peking government.

Her main motive in returning to the United States, it is believed, is to arrange for the publication of her autobiography, on which she has been working for more than a year. The book was reportedly commissioned by a New York publisher.

Among other things, Miss Strong is reportedly trying to determine whether she would be permitted to go back to China after a visit to the United States. Under present State Department regulations, only certain categories of Americans are authorized to travel to Communist China.

That Miss Strong is considering a trip to the United S gests to analysts here th nese Communist regime block her departure fro

Coupled with other si considered to be an indi the Communists are abandoning the rigid p characterized their regi Mao Tse-tung's convuls Revolution.

Despite her involvem Cultural Revolution, M managed to escape the befell other American in China, who took extr tions in order to over for the fact that they w ers.

The most prominent Americans is Sydney of Charleston, S.C., wh portedly arrested in 1967, for "leftist opportu organizing a Red Gua composed of foreign Com

Smallpox T A Lesser Da Than Vaccin

PHILADELPHIA, Nov —Two U.S. Public Hea doctors have recomme the routine vaccination against smallpox be stopp the risks outweigh th The disease has been in the United States fo

The recommendation week by Drs. J. Mic and J. D. Millar has pr tensive medical debate.

Drs. Lane and Milla American Public Healt tion meeting that "we against smallpox more the dramatic successes than the needs of the They are in charge of pox eradication progra National Communicabl Center in Atlanta, but is not the official g policy.

They recommend strong programs of hun possible smallpox case trolling outbreaks by anyone who might con tact with a case. They a mend continued vacci servicemen, hospital wo persons traveling to pla smallpox occurs.

This policy, they said, 150 fewer deaths over 30 years than contin present routine immu which kills an average children a year.

Quadruplets in I

BERGAMO, Italy, Nov —A 30-year-old school te took five fertility pills birth to quadruplets. T and a girl were born las Mrs. Giacomina Grassi, engineer. She and the b reported in good condit

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U.S. Envoy Britain Begins o Settle In



alvin Shuster

Nov. 17 (NYT).—allaghan, Britain's tary, recently asked nnenberg, the Unit- mbassador, whether ondon as much as , his hometown. replied, "I have an fection for Phila- t I do regard it as ue London."

hs after his arrival President Nixon's zed appointees, Mr. is beginning to feel In fact, he says he emain in America's gious diplomatic post he first intended. esident Nixon that I for a minimum of he remarked recently view. "Now I think four years. I like h.

the dignified and ay of life, the at- torical and cultural nd institutions. I as an attribute, for he way they queue 't try to jump ahead. cates to me the the dignity of the m."

ondon Like Him?

ear-old, gray-haired is publisher and tele- ion owner may like ut the question re- much London likes Annenberg, who has ng hard to see that ll stirs emotions here. a manifest debate her he is the right epresent the United ritain.

in Washington, and elphia, felt at the is selection that Mr. was a tough business- no experience or d in foreign affairs or aintance with Britain. e was made that only olican campaign con- got him the job—a was one, that would unique in an embas- rily relying on private

disappointment may based in part on af- or his predecessor, E. Bruce, a man of nd diplomatic experi- t it was also true Britons who met Mr. found him personally tive and clearly in- d in world affairs. he recognizes he is e ways of diplomacy, s that he is succeed- developing close rela- There is certainly no about his success if truth in Lord Pal- quote that "dining is f diplomacy."

90 Dinners

nenberg has attended dinners in this social- ious town since he his credentials April has held a series of with representatives of politics, labor and the

nded a gala of miners heast England, a visit for American ors. He is now plan- trips throughout Brit- how local government d to talk with officials gional planning. He he has taken a firm e administration of an that employs more persons.

ff meeting last month, nberg read a statement n: "I should like to attention to the fact ain is now entering a heightened political

he wanted "it to be derstood by all Amer- and employees of the and the official Amer- munity, that while we rally interested in the olitical process and the of the next general whenever it occurs, we tly non-partisan."

le Administrator

In the embassy thought aution was stating the Mr. Annenberg did not. ded the statement, cir- to all, as one of the t supervisory functions voy. The talk among assy staff is that Mr. rg has shown himself able administrator. the embassy here is ier diplomatic post, it is not necessarily the most politically sensitive. Given the close traditional ties of the two countries, it is not a job that involves constant delicate diplomatic negotiations. Certainly, envoys in less prestigious posts sometimes play more politically vital roles, particularly in countries where there is perpetual crisis.

Mr. Annenberg's contacts with Prime Minister Harold Wilson have been few so far, with much of the flow of diplomatic business handled either directly between the Foreign Office and the ambassador or his professional staff, or through John Freeman, the British Ambassador in Washington. Mr. Annenberg, however, is very active as the middle man in the current anti-trust dispute over British Petroleum's efforts to merge with Standard Oil of Ohio.

"Our overriding goal," Mr. Annenberg said in the interview, "should be to contribute to the Anglo-American relationship and to show in tangible and visible ways to the British people the depth of our common interest."

In pursuit of this goal, Mr. Annenberg has been trying to smooth out some of the rough edges evidently felt immediately after his arrival. There were the unfavorable comments in the press. And some officials found the new ambassador awkward in conversation.

Lack of Eloquence

The Sunday Telegraph wrote that "seldom has Ambassador Annenberg appeared at ease when meeting, as he has, all the most important ministers and politicians and every one of the ambassadors here from states friendly to America."

Any lack of eloquence is excused by friends and associates who know what an effort he has made in the past to overcome a stutter. They know, too, that another disadvantage is a slight hearing loss, with its inhibiting effects on conversation.

The British press has been kinder recently. One newspaper, the Evening Standard, has now commented that Mr. Annenberg "has impressed independent observers by his sincerity and determination" and suggested that "perhaps the critics will relent a little when they get to know him better."

But as a personality Mr. Annenberg remains a controversial figure in London political and social circles.

This is just as things were for Mr. Annenberg in Philadelphia. There he was recognized as a man who gave generously of his wealth to worthy causes. But he was feared and criticized for assertedly using his power as a publisher to damage persons whom he disliked.

Mr. Annenberg is aware of much of the early British criticism but thinks he is doing well now.

"I definitely have a warm relationship with all the key figures in the British government," he said from behind his huge desk.

"The job has been stimulating but I want to be as unobtrusive an ambassador as possible. Unobtrusiveness should be the keynote of the American ambassador. I do recognize that there is a tendency of some small elements to get the ambassador out front as a target."

Curious Themes

Mr. Annenberg has made only two official speeches. His first painted a gloomy picture of American campus life and urged school authorities to get tough—a choice of theme regarded as curious by his British audience, a group known as the Pilgrims who are devoted to closer Anglo-American ties.

In his second speech he discussed British-American trade and referred to his early suggestion to bring down the sculptured eagle from the Grosvenor Square embassy—"The eagle speaks no ill of the ambassador and the ambassador speaks no ill of the eagle."

But much ill or sarcasm was spoken of the ambassador after one appearance, normally not public, got him off on the wrong foot here. This was his presentation of credentials to the queen, filmed as part of a British television program on the royal family, which has since been shown in the United States.

In a scene now viewed by millions, the queen asked him if he was living in the embassy. He replied: "We are in the embassy residence, subject of course to some of the discomfiture as a result of the need for elements of refurbishing and rehabilitation."

The stilted phraseology brought mocking smiles from Britons, with the Daily Telegraph calling the "preposterous circumlocutions" the "most hilarious episode" in the film. Such press comments saddened the ambassador, who later said he "may not get an Oscar for it, but I certainly got my point across."

Pays $1 Million

The refurbishing of the residence, located on 12 acres in Regent's Park, is now almost complete. The ambassador and his wife plan a big evening there later this month—a dinner for 150 followed by a ball for hundreds more.

The government is paying only $50,000 toward the redecoration costs. The Annenberg Fund is contributing an estimated $1 million under an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service to treat this as a non-taxable gift to the government.

There was general high praise for Mr. Annenberg's decision to put his art collection, including important French impressionist paintings, on public display at the Tate Gallery. More than 100,000 Britons flocked to the free six-week exhibition.

Mr. Annenberg, a rather stocky man with dark eyes and a strong face, was plainly bitten by some of the press criticism and spoke privately of some people being against him because they were envious. But now he has adopted a calm public stance toward unfavorable comment.

"It doesn't bother me," he said. "I have confidence in the handling of my responsibilities. And I've followed the advice passed on to me by John Freeman. He said I should keep my head high above it and look past the trivia."

Editor's Training

Asked if his lack of experience in foreign affairs was a handicap, the ambassador said his training as an editor and publisher "has admirably equipped me for the job.

"It gives you an awareness of everything going on," he added. "An editor has to be prepared to participate with advice and counsel. I do miss being stripped of my editorial page, losing the ability to affirm, denounce or advocate."

As he sees it, the transition from a publishing tycoon who gave orders, to a diplomat who takes them, has been easy.

"This has been wholesome discipline," he said. "Human beings need a certain amount of discipline and the fact that I represent the President of the United States is sobering. I am a traditionalist and I observe amenities as the desirable way to operate."

Relies on Staff

Because of his lack of experience in diplomacy, Mr. Annenberg relies on his staff for briefings on the issues of the day. He presides over three staff meetings a month. Four others each week are attended by Robert Montgomery Scott, a 40-year-old Philadelphia attorney brought over to be his special assistant, who then reports to the envoy.

Mr. Annenberg also keeps in touch with those in the United States who are running his vast business enterprises for him. He spent much time on the problems of the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Philadelphia Daily News until the recent agreement to sell them to Knight Newspapers.

He said he arranged the sale because, "with the loss of my son" (he died in 1962) there are no heirs. He added that he had no present plans to dispose of some of the other interests of his Triangle Publications Company, which include T.V. Guide, Seventeen, the Morning Telegraph and the Daily Racing Form.

He may spend more time at his home in California after he leaves London, he said. But for the time being, he added, he was still trying to live by the words—framed near his desk—of Winston Churchill: "Look not for reward from others but hope that you have done your best."

Police Seek Owner Of Moore Statue

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Police are trying to discover who owns a sculpture by British artist Sir Henry Moore that lay unnoticed in a London antique shop for four months—and was then valued at £4,000 ($8,600).

"I just looked upon it as a lump of lead," said the owner of the shop, Mrs. Sylvia Saunders, after an expert sighted the sculpture in a pile of bric-a-brac.

Police said the seven-inch work, depicting a reclining nude, had been stolen sometime ago from a plane that was bringing it from Switzerland to England. They said it had passed through several hands before finding its way into Mrs. Saunders's shop.

Pope Urges U.S. To Bar Arms to Needy Nations

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 17 (AP).—Speaking to a group of American governors, Pope Paul VI urged the United States today to "resist the temptation" of giving developing countries armaments "which menace human life and security."

Citing a passage from St. Matthew, he declared:

"To supply needy peoples with armaments instead of food and medicine would indeed be to give them, instead of bread, a stone; instead of fish, a serpent."

The pontiff said he trusted that the American people "will never become discouraged in their efforts to aid the developing nations. . . ."

The governors were James A. Rhodes of Ohio; Frank Light of Rhode Island; Frank L. Farrar of South Dakota; Calvin L. Rampton of Utah; and Claude Kirk, Fla.

Merry Lives of Windsors: Girls, Gargles, Gifts

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Britain's royal family, which has privately hinted it fears "overexposure," took a headlong plunge back into the news yesterday—en masse.

First, a Buckingham Palace spokesman announced that Queen Elizabeth is busily returning "money gifts" from admiring subjects who have taken her financial troubles to heart.

Meanwhile, Prince Charles managed to slip into Northern Ireland to become a godfather.

And just in case anyone missed Charles's entry into Londonderry, scene of earlier religious rioting, Lady Leonora Grosvenor delighted newsmen with an official denial of press reports that she would marry the 21-year-old heir to the throne.

Palace officials, up to their necks in announcements about other members of the royal family, found themselves faced with yet another touchy matter. It seemed that Prince Philip had offended Welsh pop singer Tom Jones.

The Duke of Edinburgh reportedly described the singer's voice at last week's royal charity variety performance as "hideous."

The singer had shrugged off as a joke the prince's question of whether he "gargled with pebbles," and a palace spokesman explained last night that Philip had already written "a friendly letter" to Mr. Jones and that the matter was closed.

Earlier, however, Philip had enraged the singer with comments at a luncheon for small businessmen, where he compared Mr. Jones's million-pound-a-year income with shopkeepers' small returns, and today, Mr. Jones had this to say:

"The duke is entitled to his opinion of my performance and to criticize my earrings if he wants to . . . but I went to sing for charity, not to do a royal audition."

The generous subjects who have been sending the queen money were responding to another remark made by Philip, his recent statement on American television that the royal bankbook was about to go into the red.

"The queen has made it a rule not to accept gifts from strangers," the palace spokesman said. "She is writing to the people thanking them, but returning their gifts."

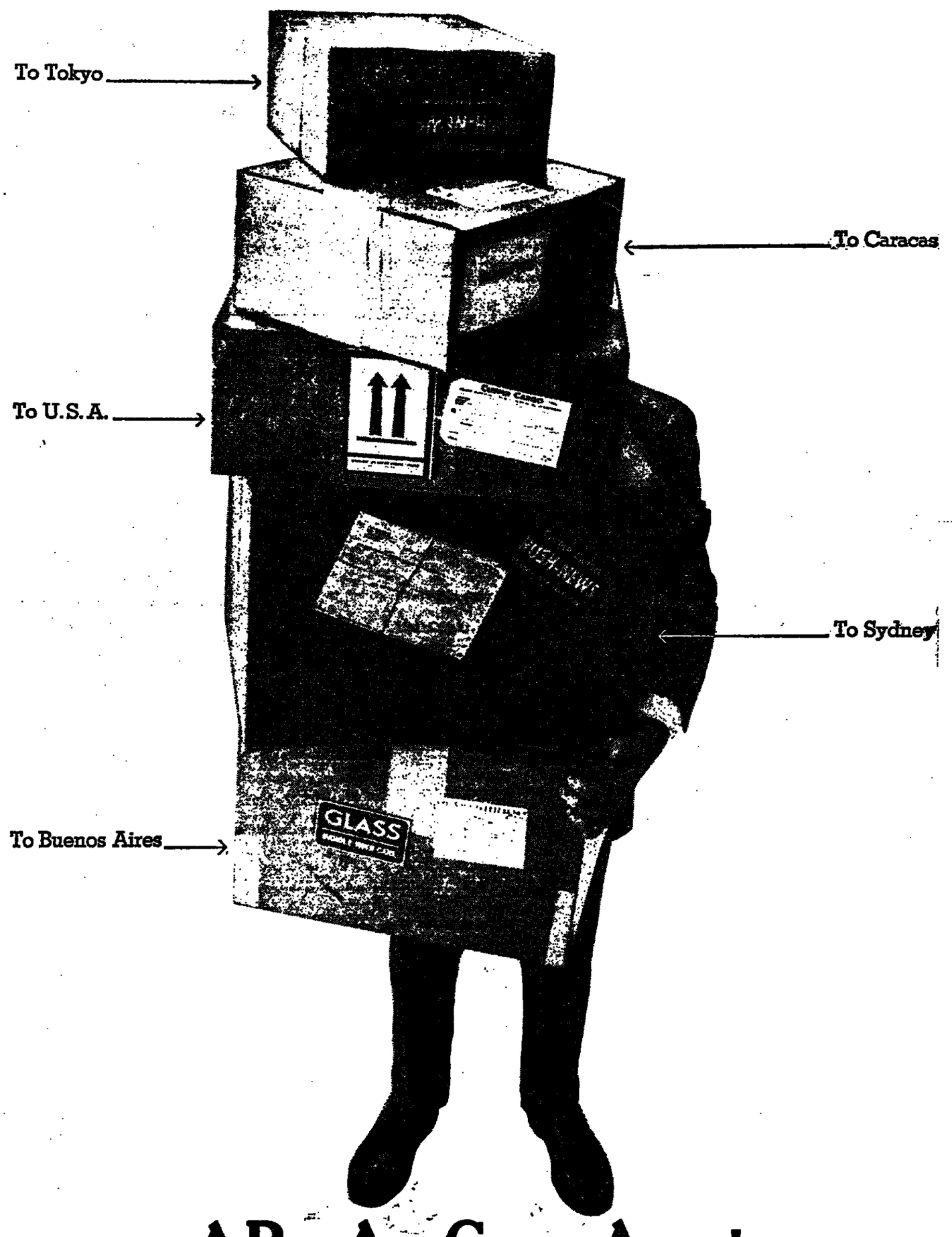
The spokesman said he couldn't divulge the amount of money received. "I understand some money has been sent to British embassies overseas as well," he said. "There were quite a number of people, but not really in large numbers."

Prince Charles, who came of age Friday, had climaxed a festive weekend by appearing in Londonderry yesterday for the christening ceremony of the two-month old Viscount Strabane, the only son of the Marquis of Hamilton, a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament and close friend of the British royal family.

Charles had flown to Northern Ireland from the estate of the Duke of Westminster, whose 20-year-old daughter, Lady Leonora, had been the constant companion of Charles during the weekend of the birthday celebrations.

"I think because I went to the party and flew back with the prince (to her parents' home at Eaton) that people have made a large mountain out of a very small molehill," Lady Leonora said.

"Rumors that the prince and I are to become engaged are completely unfounded, untrue and silly."



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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, November 18, 1969 *

The Vacant Chairs

With the preliminary talks on strategic arms limitation off to their formal start in Helsinki, an atmosphere of very cautious optimism seems to prevail.

The delegates of both the United States and the Soviet Union are aware of the difficulties their own military hardliners may make; both, presumably, are also aware of the vacant chairs around the conference table.

The past history of arms control does not offer too much hope for a successful outcome. The failure of Napoleon to impose reduced armies on Prussia; the failure of Czar Nicholas II to win an armament freeze at The Hague in 1899; the failure of the victorious allies to keep Germany without an offensive potential after 1918; the relative, and eventually costly, failure to maintain the naval reductions achieved after World War I, are all minatory signposts for the Helsinki talks.

But, as Mr. Nixon argued before the UN, past errors cannot be accepted as binding upon this generation. It is one thing to compete in building big battleships, big divisions, big planes; it is something else when mankind is experimenting with weapons that can slay millions in minutes, and when even a military stalemate would be one of mutual devastation for the combatants and the permanent transformation of human genes among the global bystanders. Moreover, assuming that this experimentation would not lead to actual war, it is so costly, so productive of damaging and dangerous strains, so psychologically perilous, that common sense dictates a halt.

But the Soviet Union and the United States are not negotiating in a vacuum in Helsinki. Their own interests clash in many parts of the world; their own ideologies divide them; their own military-economic bureaucracies are concerned to perpetuate the current rivalries. These, however, could be overcome by the overriding recognition of what a major diversion of energies from arms to beneficent activities could mean for their own peoples.

The vacant chairs of Helsinki—the seats that might be taken by Arabs, Israelis, Koreans, Vietnamese, Africans—and above all, Chinese—add the dash of salt to SALT.

At the end of World War I, the United States and Britain were, indubitably, the world's two greatest naval powers. They could, and did, reach agreement on reducing the level of capital ships in the greatest attempt at arms control in history. But there were the Japanese, who wanted their own thrust of battleship and carriers; the French and the Italians, who insisted on maintaining their fleets of smaller craft; the Germans, who in the end came into competition with submarines and larger craft. When war broke out again, both the British and Americans had to engage in a convulsive effort to win back superiority—and for a time the issue hung in a very delicate balance.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are aware that their present vast superiority in nuclear arms and ballistic missiles is not necessarily permanent, and that the advances in the art of constructing these weapons have made them cheaper and easier to procure. The treaty for the control of nuclear arms is a step toward global restraint, but only a step. France and Communist China both stand, and presumably will continue to stand, outside the system. And passions could, as in the 1930s, tear treaties to shreds.

SALT is a difficult and delicate operation. Man's hope for survival may depend upon it—but not on SALT alone. The causes of war, no less than the weapons of war, must be attacked on the broadest possible front if men are not to continue to live under the terrible Damoclean sword.



'Unity — Understanding — Mutual Respect —'

When There Is No Supreme Court

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts gave his name to the manipulation of political boundaries for party advantage in 1812, the rotten boroughs of England provided ample unsavory precedent. Inequality of parliamentary districts was then, and for many years continued to be, a great issue in British politics.

Parliament at last solved the problem, or so it seemed, in 1944. A statute of that year created nonpolitical boundary commissions to keep the districts under review and commanded governments to bring the commission recommendations periodically before Parliament. Political scientists hailed this device for ending the gerrymander.

This year the first general change in boundaries for 15 years was due to be made. Population shifts in that time had naturally caused great disparities—districts varied in population from 20,000 to over 100,000. The commissions called for redrawing 410 of the 630 House of Commons constituencies.

Cost to Laborites

The changes would almost certainly hurt the Labor party, because they reflect the movement of population from the old city centers to the suburbs. Experts figure the new boundaries could cost Labor 15 seats, enough to decide a close election.

And so, in brazen disregard of the 1944 law, the Labor government decided not to carry out the nonpartisan commission recommendations. It offered the feeble excuse that a pending review of the local government system might, some day, require further boundary changes. "Claptrap," said the Economist, adding that everyone knew politics was "the real motive for the fiddle."

James Callaghan, the Home Secretary, proposed to implement a select few of the boundary commission proposals that just happened to favor Labor. That was too much for even a usually timid House of Lords to accept, and the bill died there last summer. The government came under new pressure to do what the 1944 act commanded.

Mr. Callaghan then came up with an idea whose ruthless ingenuity in protecting unequal voting rights might have appealed to the late Everett Dirksen's sense of the absurd. He presented the boundary commission proposals to Parliament, as the 1944 act requires, and told the Labor majority in the House of Commons to vote them all down.

Courageous Few

Last week, with the party whips applying their heaviest pressure, this farce was duly carried out. Only a half-dozen Labor backbenchers, in what used to call itself a reforming party, had the courage to defy the whips and abstain. One said he could not stand to be "degraded."

There may be a particular moral for Americans in this sordid episode. For it does dramatize the value of having a written constitution, enforced by judges, that makes everyone—including governments—play by the rules.

In Britain the passing majority in Parliament has the last word. If a government can get the support of that majority, and by definition it usually can, it may treat objections to its policy with contempt. There is no Supreme Court to make officials live up to minimum standards of fairness.

Felix Frankfurter, Anglophile and skeptic about judicial power, cited the British method of boundary changes in his dissent from the 1962 Supreme Court decision opening the distracting question to judicial review. He thought it better to leave such issues to the political process, as in Britain. But the Labor government's current behavior on boundary reform has revived talk about the need for a British Bill of Rights.

One advantage in the American system of judicial review is precisely that it does introduce into the process a greater opportunity for ethical considerations to be weighted. Political leaders have often been privately grateful to the Supreme Court for taking some controversial step that they knew was right but felt unable to take themselves.

Thus, Connecticut's politicians could never get up the courage to repeal their absurd Comstockian law against the use of contraceptives until the Supreme Court held the statute unconstitutional; now one detects a sense of relief as the courts begin to tackle another sensitive social question, abortion. Surely also, most politicians knew that the Supreme Court, when it established the principle of one man, one vote, was doing what they should have done themselves.

These are hard times for the Supreme Court. Amid the angry words directed at the justices and their function, it is worth considering the British example and imagining what it would be like in the United States without any judicial restraints on the behavior of our politicians.

Progress or Stalemate?

Two Vietnam Wa

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK.—The visitor to Vietnam this fall finds two different wars in progress.

The lost or stalemated war perceived by the Moratorium demonstrators and most other Americans at home bears little resemblance to the war described by the Saigon briefing officers and by top American and Vietnamese officials. All the indicators they employ to measure military and political progress suggest extraordinary headway since last spring.

The conclusion that emerges from these briefings is that the war, if not being won, is developing well enough for the allies to hold on with confidence and to avoid further concessions in the Paris peace talks. The plea President Nixon has been getting from his civilian and military proconsuls in Saigon is not to endanger this progress by overrapid American troop reductions. That this plea has been heard is suggested by Mr. Nixon's decision to draw down the American forces with more deliberation than speed and by his continued insistence that the Communists make the next move in Paris.

How reliable are the indicators of progress? Optimistic statistics often have preceded disaster in Vietnam. The trend line now seems unmistakable: clearly up. But is it really?

The briefing officers claim that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong main force units have been badly battered and driven back to the borders or to jungle sanctuaries. The South Vietnamese Army has been able to restore security to many areas, including major highways long closed to unescorted traffic. Villagers, assured of protection, have been bringing in more intelligence about Communist arms caches and underground cells. Arrests of low-level Viet Cong political agents have increased and low-level defections have doubled.

Rural Security

Computer tallies assert that the proportion of the rural population under the "relatively secure" control of Saigon rose phenomenally from 50 percent to 84 percent in the year ended Aug. 31.

President Nixon now has named a study team in Washington and sent another to Saigon to review the progress reports.

Some analysts have noted that all the indicators of progress would be the same if the enemy forces, instead of being beaten, had withdrawn of their own volition.

One explanation advanced is that the Communist units have pulled back for normal rest and recuperation. Another is that they are conserving force for the American withdrawal. be signaling a withdrawal escalate during the negotiations or to accept a political competition afterward.

There may be a downward small-unit guerrilla and the tactics of war" in place of the "phase III" effort to win tary victory. Finally, be pursuing some combination these courses whether forces have been badly the battlefield.

Small-unit, guerrilla rorist activity is up, with about 790 such incidents attacks against nonmilitary gets monthly in 1968, an average of 975 a month first eight months of with civilian casualties 706 wounded, 8,188 abducted, and 4,593 killed 235 government officials of other guerrilla attacks monthly against military tions.

Not Quite D

These statistics make the Viet Cong's demise Mark Twain said, "ex Moreover, the North and Viet Cong main not been destroyed or numbers may be soon duced.

Intelligence reports with a few months of they could return to the undoubted progress in during the last six months fragile and might quickly versed should Hanoi worthy of attack.

The continuing Communist capability, however, is less emphasis in reports Ambassador Bunker and embassy aides than reports of pacification "success hazard in Saigon reports particular risks for a White House that relies the bureaucracy for facts and advice.

There is much more thinking in the South Vietnamese government than in the States Embassy about prospects and the settlement ultimately may have to be negotiated with the Communists fuzzy reports evidently filtering through to Washington.

There will be little incentive President Thieu to lay proposals on the table as long as rosy claims of progress predictions of a Viet Cong collapse can limit the pressure for withdrawal.

Letters

Nixon as Historian

President Nixon's failure as a historian surpasses his failure as a peacemaker. In his address to the nation, he misleadingly answered the self-directed question, "Why and how did the United States become involved in Vietnam in the first place?" with the following: "Fifteen years ago North Vietnam, with the logistical support of Communist China and the Soviet Union, launched a campaign to impose a Communist government on South Vietnam by instigating and supporting a revolution."

Is it not an atrocious falsehood perpetrated on the American people to tell them our involvement in Vietnam began in 1954, when he knows it began in 1946 when the American government decided to help France regain its colony of Indochina? And between then and 1954, why did he not tell them that the United States expended $2 billion, amounting to 80 percent of the French military effort there? This business about the "aggressive North Vietnamese" seems outright hypocritical when, in those years not mentioned by Mr. Nixon, there was only one Vietnam and the only possible aggressors could have been the French, whom the Americans were helping.

We still have 15 years until 1984, but it is clear that the "Ministry of Truth" has already begun operations in Washington.

KEVIN J. KINSELLA.

Beirut.

Africasia

In his column Nov. Sulzberger referred to a new magazine which supported by Algeria mental advertisements overlooked the numerous ments by West Euro and African private alized concerns.

By the same reason survey of the advertising in The New York Tim tional Herald Trib Newsweek, etc., one that they are "heavily by U.S. interests— independent.

The difference is the of the third world, nationalized. This is accepted and which n sarily that advertising countries is not by cerns. The same co of advertisements by tional airlines of Weste countries.

As to Mr. Sulzberg that Africasia's secon apparently the CIA, w call that during the pa your own columns b far more detailed and criticisms of the CIA throughout the world.

Africasia is a n created for and by the In our first issue, we st our aim and determina main independent, "ties ernment, party or inte

SIMON
Managin

Paris.

Path to Partnership With Japan

Japanese Premier Sato has arrived in Washington to reach final agreement with President Nixon on terms for reversion of the Ryukyu island chain, containing the great base complex on Okinawa. The United States took these islands as war booty and, with only the security bureaucrats paying close attention, converted them into the centerpiece of a massive offshore strategic position under the shock of the Korean war. In recent years American control of these islands had become recognized as a disruptive anachronism: Washington was hard put to elicit Japan's political cooperation while it held some Japanese territory. Yet Okinawa was and is a base for B-52s bombing Vietnam and a key nuclear installation, and the Pentagon saw good military reason to maintain a tight hold.

That Mr. Sato and Mr. Nixon are now to arrange for reversion, in 1972, is due chiefly to domestic agitation in Japan. For Mr. Sato, reclaiming Okinawa had become a matter of political survival. Once a reversion agreement is in hand, he is expected to call general elections. Reversion also prepares the way for a relatively uneventful extension of the United States-Japan security treaty next year. The Japanese are divided among themselves on just how they should take more control over their security. An acceptable reversion agreement will let them debate the details in far more calm than had once been expected.

For Mr. Nixon, relinquishing Okinawa had become a matter of diplomatic necessity—to keep and deepen the existing close ties with a key Asian ally. The specific terms of reversion will determine how effectively this is done. According to reports, the United States wants to be able to use Okinawa after 1972, for conventional operations across a broad swath of Asia and for nuclear operations in certain emergency conditions. On their part the Japanese, while keen to retain the benefits of American protection, hesitate to commit themselves to a broad conventional military policy by the United States and gag outright at the prospect of providing a Japanese base for nuclear operations.

In our view, Japanese political cooperation is far more valuable than American strategic flexibility. This is, as we understand it, precisely the priority set out in the new Nixon doctrine supposedly guiding American policy in Asia. The United States would be mistaken if it thought it could release Okinawa, continue to use Okinawa as though it were an exclusively American property, and improve relations with Japan, all at the same time. A security action in Asia which did not have the support of the United States' leading Asian partner would be extremely dubious for just that reason. We also feel that Japanese-American political relations are too important to be made hostage to Tokyo's "voluntary" agreement to limit textile exports to this country, as some in Washington seem inclined to desire.

A fair agreement for the reversion of Okinawa will end the postwar era of American dominance in its relations with Japan. A new era of political partnership will be difficult to work out and sustain, but more suitable to long-range American interests, and more becoming, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Future of the Peace Movement

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON.—As always, the aftermath is an anti-climax.

The protesters have gone, for now, leaving behind litter and memories of their march, but the problems they demonstrated against remain unresolved. They are finding out something not so surprising: it is easier to express their opposition than to create the conditions that bring genuine change.

"We just can't let all those people who came here down," said a woman Sunday. "We just have to capitalize on the importance of what happened Saturday."

She was speaking at a conference called to plan a new political party—and the questions she raised were being asked all over Washington.

At American University, some 650 members of the Students for a Democratic Society met on their future strategy. At St. Stephen and the Incarnation Church, groups conferred about the draft and resistance plans. In hotels, other organizations wrestled with the same questions.

They all wanted to know the same thing: where is the peace movement going now? There were a hundred different suggestions, much discussion and more rhetoric—but no answers.

Loose Structure

After all the emotion of Saturday's massive march, the peace movement stands where it was before. It is a movement loosely structured, divided ideologically into a number of factions and lacking any central direction.

Take, for example, the meeting Sunday to discuss plans for creating a new national party.

It was time, one man suggested, to bring about "a radical change in the country." Someone else said it was time for "a new image." Another remarked on "the new spirit."

Others spoke in the rhetoric of the organizer, and the jargon of the day: "It's very relevant to us"; "...get programmatic ideas that have currency"; "we've got to be very demonstration oriented"; "now we get down to the nitty-gritty."

There was talk of old politics and new politics, of the black problem, the urban problem, the rural problem, the migrant problem, the pollution problem, of programs and steering committees, of new structures and "making a big deal in the press," of John Lindsay and Eugene McCarthy.

There was even discussion about names. Should it be the "New Party," the "New Radical Party," the "New World Party"? Should it have a general philosophy?

Pushing the Liberals

The same diversity—or prolixity, if you will—was present at the SDS meeting. As they were seated in a campus auditorium, SDS members passed out literature, including one paper that expressed an opinion about the peace movement's direction.

It read:

"The anti-war movement must now push the liberals as far as they will go toward ending the war. But the liberals have no intention of dismantling the war machine, only stopping its growth and using present taxes and future larger taxes to provide still more pork-barrels in the cities, still more fat contracts and business subsidies.

"These policies can only scratch the surface of the problems of life facing the working and poor people of this country, while not really coping with mounting job insecurity, urban rot and falling real wages.

"At least one out of nine American workers is employed directly or indirectly by the military machine. If the anti-war movement merely proposes to stop some of the military spending associated with Vietnam, the workers will correctly see the anti-war movement as a threat to their jobs. This is why the masses of American workers are not in the movement."

The students discussed whether SDS should now adopt "a national line." Some proposals suggested SDS attempt to expand student strikes against the war into the general labor movement, and the creation of an independent workers' party.

Again, no conclusions were reached.

What emerged from Sunday's aftermath sessions was not so much a sense of the force the peace movement represents in America, but its present formlessness. The divisions along political and ideological lines are deep.

On Saturday, radicals, revolutionaries, reformers, liberals and moderates came together in common cause. On Sunday, they were divided again.

International Opinion

Caution on SALT

No one in the West can at present say for certain how the Soviet Union regards the now-begun strategic dialogue with the United States—whether primarily as a serious, necessary, urgent attempt in its own interest to avoid a new arms race, or rather as a vehicle for its traditional policy aimed at dividing the Western camp. Both are possible. The caution with which President Nixon is approaching the experiment is both justified and appropriate, not only because of the concrete difficulties of the subject itself but also because of its political ambivalence.

—*From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

* * *

NATO no longer seems to interest anyone. The name of its secretary-general is no longer known to anyone. This is not Mr. Brosio's fault, but that of the Russians, who no longer beat conference tables with their shoes. Atlantic Council meetings, which once kept the world breathless, now succeed one another amid general indifference.

In the long corridors of NATO headquarters, some people are reduced to dreaming of a nice Berlin crisis such as Mr. K. knew how to organize. But since Mr. Brandt became chancellor, Moscow does not even speak of "German revanchists" any longer... To crown it all, after banning the proliferation of nuclear arms in their respective camps and proposing to denuclearize the seabed, the Russians and Americans are now discussing strategic arms limitation in Helsinki. "What is the world coming to!" great and petty strategists sigh in the long, silent corridors of NATO headquarters.

—*From Combat (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 18, 1894

BERLIN—Inquiries made regarding the identity of "German officers" arrested in Paris as spies have given the following results as regards Herr von Kessel, and prove that he at least was little likely to have relations with the German government. On the contrary, his only desire was to avoid any communication with the German authorities, as the German police are extremely anxious to get hold of him, for offenses ranging from theft to fraud.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 18, 1919

ST. LOUIS—Announcing that some women were making wine of elderberries, dandelions, cherries and other fruits and plants, Miss Cora Stoddard, director of the Bureau of Scientific Temperence Investigation, in an address before the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention here today, said: "We must go after these women as well as the men. I saw women in Vermont making wine out of plants and fruits. We are as much against wine as whiskey."

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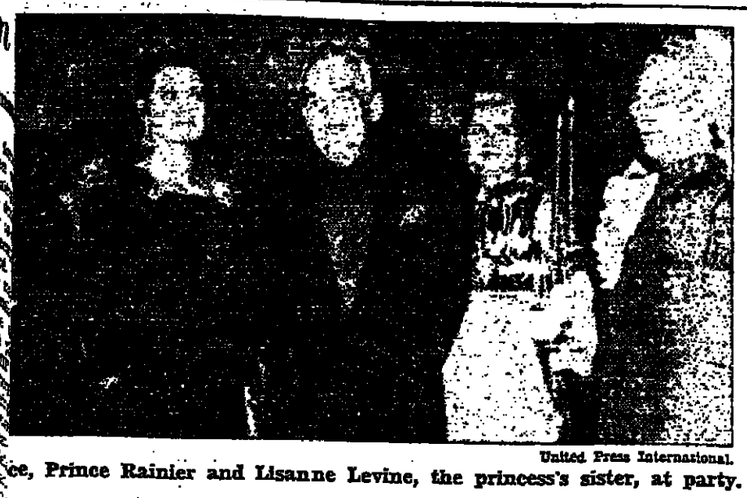
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The New Beaujolais: Exceptionally Good

- Quantity Down 30 Percent
- Prices Going Up

By Jon Winroth

BLACERET, France, Nov. 17.—Beaujolais *nouveau*, the new wine, was racked for the first time and *débloqué* (released for sale) Saturday and will begin appearing in cafés and bistros all over Paris this week.

This is always a great event for wine lovers in the capital because there is nothing that goes down more easily or gives greater pleasure than fresh, fruity new Beaujolais, still not completely clear and with a delightful tang of not-quite-finished fermentation.

Outside it may be cold and raining down but inside cafés this newborn wine already announces the return of spring.

Two weeks ago buyers were driving among the yellow and flame-red vineyards on the rolling hills of Beaujolais, systematically working from cellar to cellar, tasting and spitting and buying up everything in sight.

Exceptionally Good

The 1969 wine is good, exceptionally good, and most of it runs high in alcoholic content, between 13 and 13.5 percent. Unfortunately, quantity is down about 30 percent from last year's abundant and mediocre crop.

This and the 13.5 percent advantage handed foreign buyers —principally American, Swiss and German—by last summer's devaluation of the franc has driven prices up by 25 to 30 percent. (Although this is nothing compared to the 100 percent rises in price of some famous Burgundies, such as Montrachet and Richebourg.)

Bernard Péret, prize-winning Paris *bistrotier*, invited me to accompany him on a wine-buying tour of Beaujolais. He selects his own wines, but he works with the excellent, if small, Beaujolais shipping firm of Gobet, which also supplies restaurants such as Lasserre and Taillevent.

Paul Lourd and Jean Bedin, partners in Gobet, make a preselection for Mr. Péret, who makes his choices according to his own preference. The preselection eliminates several days of sampling wines not up to quality.

Gobet then takes care of the wine for him and ships it to him by the barrel according to his needs. Mr. Péret does his own bottling.

The Routine

The day began at 8 a.m. when Mr. Péret was picked up at his hotel, and within a few minutes, *tastevin* (silver tasting cup) in hand, everyone was busy sniffing the delicate violet aroma of ruby Beaujolais, and rolling and gurgling it around in the mouth to release the fruity, raspberry-like taste before spitting it out onto the hard-packed dirt floor of the first cave.

Cellar after cellar of great oaken vats and barrels brought an ever-renewed and ever-different succession of slightly cloudy young wines. Every so often, Mr. Péret would suddenly say: "I like this. What do you think?"

Mr. Lourd or Mr. Bedin would answer: "Me, too. I like it." And then to the grower, while reaching to fill an empty sample bottle: "We'll take this one." No mention of price, no written contract, just a simple verbal agreement, the most binding of all in the French wine trade.

A handshake and back into the car for a short, winding run across a valley and around a hill capped with autumn-hued woods to the next cellar. Halfway through the morning, a stop for great slices of hard sausage and bread copiously washed down with new Beaujolais, and on to another dozen cellars.

Then, a tasting session with other buyers and restaurateurs *chez* Gobet to select the best among ten samples. Then an *apéritif* (mostly more wine), and a meal to celebrate the results of a very happy hunt at the Restaurant du Beaujolais in the hamlet of Blaceret.

Restaurant du Beaujolais

Jacques Mayançon, the chef-proprietor, won his star in the current edition of the Guide Michelin, and as if to prove his merits, went out of his way to show what he could do.

After *boillotines* (a sort of pâté rolled around a core of *foie gras*) of pheasant and wild duck with Beaujolais-Villages and luscious frogs' legs *provençale* with Mâcon, he brought out the *pièce de résistance*, which, if anything, is an understatement.

Rable de lièvre à la royale is a rarely found and aptly named dish guaranteed to keep any king's gout alive and kicking. The deboned back and rump of a wild hare is stuffed with the rest of the meat, truffles and *foie gras*, and cooked gently in a consommé made from the bones.

While the *rable* is kept warm, the consommé is reduced to just enough to make a sauce thickened with the hare's blood. This was washed down with a nicely aged Brouilly-Pisse-Vieille. It seemed there would never be room for anything else, but after *crêpes Parmentier* (potato pancakes), cheese called for a Blagny, a rare red from the Côte de Beaune, and a homemade strawberry sherbet wanted champagne. Coffee and *marc* (a fiery brandy distilled from the grape skins after pressing) finally got everyone out of the restaurant just as the sun was setting and in time for the next round of tastings. Amen.

Bernard Péret, "Le Rallye," 6 Rue Daguerre, Paris 14e. Telephone: SUF. 30-77. Beaujolais by the glass, bottle or case (delivered in Paris) except Sunday afternoons and Mondays. New Beaujolais towards the end of next week.

Restaurant du Beaujolais, Blaceret (Rhône). Telephone: 7. Closed Tuesdays. Six-course menu at 30 francs ($5.45).

1969 Burgundy Acclaimed One Of the Greatest

BEAUNE, France, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—French and foreign buyers yesterday paid more than twice last year's prices for 1969 Burgundy, which experts predict will be one of this century's great vintages.

A jury of experts which met to sample the wines this weekend said that though quantity was down on last year, the wine's quality had "rarely been attained in recent years," and "the 1969 vintage can already be rated among the best."

Buyers at the sale, the first of three Burgundy auctions, came from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Switzerland and the Benelux countries, as well as France

DINING OUT IN LONDON: An Attractively Straightforward Spot

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, Nov. 17.—When a restaurant without gimmicks is as popular in London today as the Brompton Grill, the answer lies in some obvious truism like good food and good service draws a faithful clientele.

There is nothing modish about the decor. But it is fresh, immaculate and attractively straightforward. You are always sure, however, of a good meal, an attentive waiter, and an even more attentive owner who will stop by your table at least once to make certain you are loving the dish that was prepared for you.

The Brompton Grill is not new, but represents a slow maturing success. It goes back to 1945 when it was bought by Nicolas Karonias, a Greek born in Cyprus. Karonias had come to England at the age of 19. He went through the usual apprenticeship — dishwasher, waiter, wine steward.

He worked in a number of the best pre-war London establishments and saved his pence until he could acquire, with his brother and father-in-law, what was then a nondescript coffee and pastry shop.

"I'm very old-fashioned. I don't mind working," explained Mr. Karonias. "And I don't buy rubbish. I pay the price so I get the best beef, chickens, sweetbreads, vegetables."

Struggle Paid Off

Now an affluent and active 59, he is overjoyed to see that old-fashioned struggle pays off. About four years ago, the Brompton Grill finally edged ahead to become a recognized, much-loved, and smart dining spot on the local scene. The restaurant can receive 80 persons at a time. The other day at lunch, there was the pleasant atmosphere of enjoyment, relaxed gaiety and assured success.

Mr. Karonias is so happy to tell you that his place has entertained "Mrs. Churchill, Alec Guinness, and all the elegant ladies."

The menu is one of those vast and classical affairs which were the mark of restaurants which were considered important and distinguished in the days when labor and costs were less of a headache to restaurateurs. It is possible only because it is a family affair and Mr. Karonias, himself, does his own marketing.

He goes in for luxury fish like turbot, sea bass, and Dover sole. The firm-fleshed flavorful sole may be had in a choice of 15 preparations. The lobsters and the *scampi* are available in six ways.

Daily, the gleaming trolley rolls up and down the aisles with an impressive roast beef. The Chicken Kiev, when pierced with a fork, gives forth a generous gush of butter. Tiny baby chicken is cooked in a cocotte with rosemary, button onions, and white wine. That old *belle, Suprême de Volaille sous cloche* is breast of chicken prepared in a white sauce with mushrooms and fresh cream. And if you can't stand up to any sauce, Mr. Karonias will see that you get your meat, fish, or fowl, beautifully plain, plain, plain.

The Brompton Grill is very good in departments now so often overlooked in restaurant: home-made soups and garden-fresh vegetables.

This is the moment for the great seasonal specialties like Colchester oysters, grouse, partridge, quail with grapes or roasted, pheasant, giant mushrooms.

The Mediterranean background of the family appears in such dishes as stuffed vine leaves; tiny, sweet glazed onions tossed with raisins; mushrooms à la Grecque; steaming cups of strong Turkish coffee.

During the week, the restaurant closes only for Sunday lunch, opening again at 6 p.m.

Brompton Grill, 243 Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3. Telephone: 589-8005.

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NOAMI BARRY is well-known for her feature writings in the HERALD TRIBUNE, as well as for her regular contributions to the American magazine "GOURMET." Having traveled all over the world, she lived many years in Paris, and wrote at that time an excellent guide, "PARIS PERSONAL."

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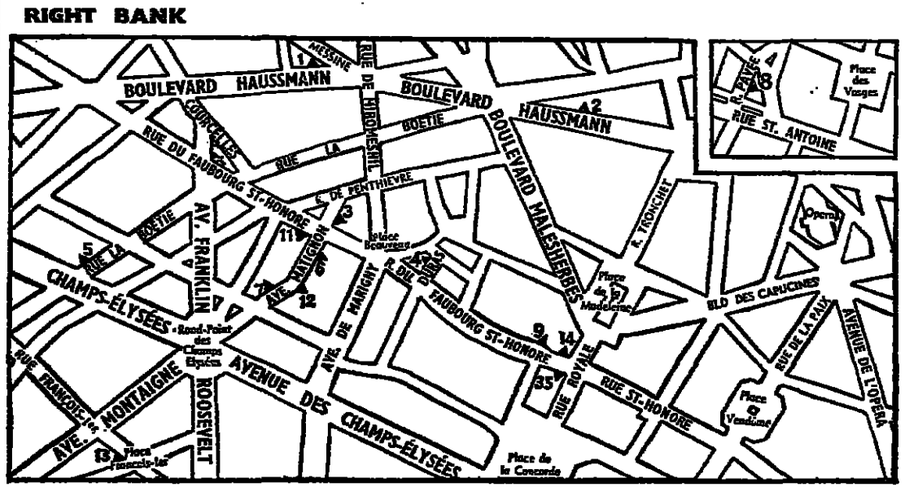
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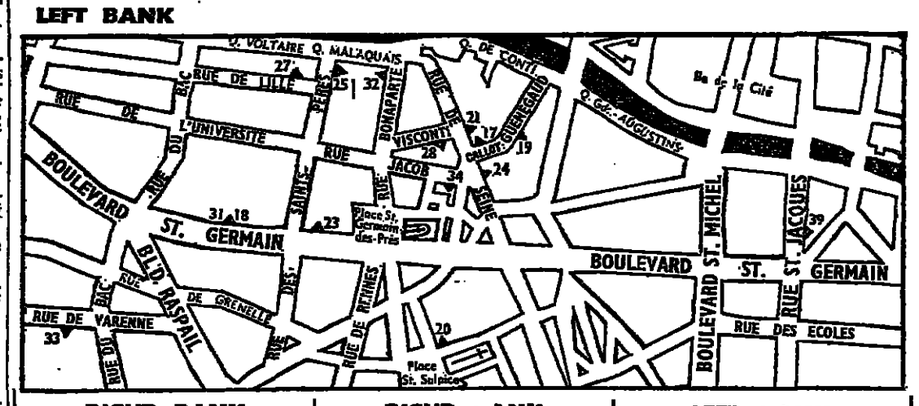
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(1) GALERIE ARIEL
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(2) Galerie d'Art des Grands Magasins
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64 Boulevard Haussmann (9e).

(3) GALERIE CAEDO MATIGNON
33 Avenue Matignon (8e). 225-03-08.
D'Anty - Chochon - Fabre - Lorsel
Marion Delille - Scholla - Thiollier
Sculpture: Françoise Blanchi.

(5) Galerie C. M. CASSÉ. 16 Rue Payée-4e. 272.51.05. Contemporary ENGRAVINGS.

(6) Galerie EMMANUEL DAVID
14 Avenue Matignon (8e)
PRIKING - Until November 27.

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6 young Canadian painters, sculptors selected by the National Gallery of Canada.

(12) Galerie Maurice Garnier
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To place an advertisement, contact one of the advertising representatives listed in the Classified Section of this paper, or Miss Françoise CLEMENT, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-90.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
38½	21¾	Abacus .49f	13	30⅛	30½	29¾	29¾	— ½
77⅛	64⅛	AbbtLab 1.10	26	73½	73⅝	72¼	73⅝	— ⅛
66¼	41⅝	ACF Ind 2.40	9	49½	49½	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
30⅞	21	AcmeCl 1.40a	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
54⅛	37¼	Acme Mkt 2b	3	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
20¼	12½	AdamE 1.61g	16	15⅜	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅛	Ad Millis .20	15	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
85	59½	Address 1.40	99	71⅞	71⅞	69¼	69¼	—1⅝
22½	14½	Admiral	67	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	33	AetnaLif 1.40	108	40⅛	40⅛	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
32½	15	Aguirre Co	39	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
46⅞	31⅜	Air Prod .20b	80	36⅞	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	16⅞	AirRed 1.15g	131	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
78⅜	7⅜	AJ Industries	46	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10	12	17¼	17½	17	17½	+ ½
38½	35¾	AlbertoC .28	17	36⅝	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
mku	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	143	27⅛	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
29¼	20	AlcoStand .36	18	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
30¼	22⅞	Alexndrs .30d	27	28½	28½	28	28	— ½
28⅝	13½	Alleg Cp .10b	23	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	39⅜	AllegLud 2.40	23	41½	41⅛	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
66	43	AllegLud pf 3	32	45⅜	45⅜	45	45⅛	
25⅝	20	AllegPw 1.28	64	22½	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
37¼	25½	AlliedCh 1.20	174	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
36¼	25	AlldMnt .40b	10	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ½
35⅝	24	AlliedMill .75	15	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
51⅜	25⅞	Allied Pd .68	31	36	36	34⅝	34⅝	—1¼
41⅞	31¼	AlliedStr 1.40	67	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	
65½	56	AlliedSt pf 4	z40	57	57	57	57	—1½
21	14	AlliedSup .60	27	16⅝	15⅝	15	15	— ½
32⅝	21⅞	Allis Chalm	45	27	27	26⅝	27	
84	64⅞	Alcoa 1.80	36	73⅞	73⅞	73⅛	73¼	— ⅜
38⅛	25¾	AmalSug 1.60	10	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	15	AMBAC .50	85	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
37⅛	19⅝	AmerEs 1.20	4	24⅛	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
64	35¼	AmrEs pf2.60	1	43½	43½	43½	43½	—1
61⅝	35¼	AmHess .07g	170	37	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ¼
126	76	AmeH pf3.50	39	75⅛	79⅛	79½	79¾	
38⅛	25	AAirFltr .80	58	38½	38½	37¼	38	— ⅜
38½	23½	Am Airlin .80	301	35¼	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	— ¼
32¼	11½	A Baker .75p	32	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
32½	19⅛	AmBk Note 1	14	31½	31½	30	30	—1
41⅛	32⅞	Am Brands 2	145	37⅝	39½	38⅝	38⅞	—1¼
76½	45½	AmBdcst 1.60	29	57	57	55⅝	55⅞	—1⅛
58½	43⅛	Am Can 2.20	68	48	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	25	ACan pf 1.75	32	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	10⅜	Am Cem .60	42	12½	12½	12¼	12⅛	— ¼
43	30	A Chain 1.60	12	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	
29¼	18½	AmCredit .90	96	27⅜	27⅜	26½	26½	+1½
37⅜	33	ACrySug 1.40	3	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
33½	25½	AmCyan 1.25	187	30⅛	30⅝	29⅝	30	— ½
28½	21	An Distill 1	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
30½	26¼	ADistTel .30g	144	28	28	27½	27½	— ½
19½	10⅜	ADualVt .12g	66	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
14⅛	12⅝	ADual pf.84a	19	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
40¼	28½	AmElPw 1.64	487	30⅛	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ½
32¼	25¼	Am Enka 1	16	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
50½	23½	Am Exp Ind	144	26¼	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ¼
80⅞	65	AExInd pfA6	z200	66	67	66	67	
27⅛	11⅛	AGenIns .50	39	24¼	24½	24	24	— ¼
38	30¼	AGnIn pf1.80	42	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	— ½
25¾	12⅛	AmHoist .70	36	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅜
68¼	52⅛	A Home 1.40	90	65⅞	66⅛	65⅞	65¾	— ⅛
100¾	77½	A Home pf 2	9	97	97½	97	97½	— ½
42⅝	31¼	Am Hosp .22	397	42	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
26½	15½	AmInvst 1.10	74	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
27½	16⅞	AmMFdy .90	60	21⅝	21¾	21¼	21⅝	
34⅜	28	AMetClx 1.40	83	32⅝	32⅛	32	32⅛	—1
86	79¼	AMetClx pf 4	15	85⅝	85¾	84½	84½	—1½
74	8	Am Motors	454	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	31¼	AmNatGas 2	442	33⅝	33⅞	33	33	—1
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	110	12	12	11½	11½	— ¼
89¼	44	AResDv .10h	103	84	87¼	84	84⅛	+ ½
32¼	21½	Am Seat 1	43	23⅝	24½	23¼	24½	+1½
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .60	21	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
42	27	A Smelt 1.90	270	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞	— ½
69⅞	36⅛	AmSoAfr .70	43	39⅝	40¼	39	40	+ ¾
		AmSAfr rn.70	5	35	35	35	35	
47	31	Am Std 1	48	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅝
126	97¾	AmStd pf4.75	7	107½	107½	106	107½	
34⅞	23¼	Am Sterll .48	x11	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
32⅝	23¾	A Sugar 1.60	40	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
54	38½	ASug pfA2.65	1	42	42	42	42	
11	9⅜	AmSug pf .68	12	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛

1969 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
58⅛	50	Am T&T 2.40	771	53⅝	53⅝	53	53¼	— ½
14⅜	10	AmWWks .56	39	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
20	14¾	AWWSpf 1.25	z240	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	
19⅛	16	AW pref 1.25	z280	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	20	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z1350	20	20¾	20	20¾	+ ½
37⅞	19⅝	Am Zinc	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Ametek .60	38	22⅛	23⅛	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
62⅞	43⅝	Amfacinc .80	17	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
55¼	21⅛	AMK Cp .30	888	30	30⅛	29⅛	29½	— ¾
58¼	32⅝	AMP Inc .48	61	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
49⅞	32½	Ampex Corp	219	46	46⅜	45⅝	45⅜	— ⅜
53⅝	34⅝	Amsted 2.40	14	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
27⅛	14¼	Amtel .32	17	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
66	36⅞	Anaconda 1.90	207	30⅜	31	30	30⅝	— ⅜
49	36	AnchHock .80	10	45	45⅜	45	45	
53⅛	19½	AncorpNSv 1	3	21⅛	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
49½	32⅛	And Clay 1.20	4	41	41	41	41	
38⅜	17⅜	ApacheCp .20	24	23⅛	23½	23½	23½	— ½
45⅝	30	ApcoOil 1.42f	46	43⅜	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
52¾	31	Aqua Chem	21	47⅝	47⅝	46¼	46¼	—1⅝
122½	97½	ARA Svc .96	37	120¼	120¼	118	118	—3
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60	22	57	57¼	56½	56⅞	+ ⅜
27⅜	20	ArizPSvc 1.08	20	22⅝	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
40⅞	25⅛	Arlans DS .20	14	25⅛	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅜
33⅞	26¼	ArmcoSl 1.60	110	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ⅞
76½	41½	Armour 1.60	1	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ½
76¼	58½	Armr pf 4.75	5	61	61	61	61	+ ½
41¼	34	ArmstCk .80	244	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35½	— ¼
67½	56	ArmCk pt3.75	z30	56	56	56	56	
56⅝	33⅝	ArmRub 1.60	8	39⅛	39½	39	39	
30½	18¾	Aro Corp .90	16	20⅞	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
43⅛	23¼	Arvin Ind 1	17	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
55	28⅛	Ashld Oil 1.20	x108	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ¼
16⅞	9	Assd Brew	125	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
53	42½	Assd DG 1.20	12	46	46⅛	46	46⅛	
38⅛	29¾	AsdSpg 1.20b	4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ¼
19	12	AssdTran .40	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
29¾	22	AtlCtyEl 1.30	41	24½	24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
119	95⅞	AtlCEl pf5.87	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
135¼	91¼	Atl Richfld 2	212	97⅛	98¼	96⅛	98	+1¼
63½	52¼	AtlRch pf3.75	280	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅞
229	155½	Atl Rich pf 3	72	163½	168	163½	166	+4
85⅞	62½	AtlRch pf2.80	73	66⅛	66⅛	65½	66	— ⅜
31⅝	22⅛	Atlas Chem 1	50	23	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	Atlas Corp	108	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	
28⅜	12½	ATO Inc .08a	119	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
21	12⅞	Aurora Plas	16	18	18	18	18	
21⅛	10½	Automtn Ind	69	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
49⅜	23⅜	Avco Cp 1.20	85	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
99	50	Avco pf3.20	7	55	55⅝	55	55	— ⅜
33½	30⅞	Avery Pd wi	72	33½	33½	33½	33½	
36½	11⅞	Avnet Inc .40	152	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
174¾	125¼	Avon Pd 1.80	97	174	174½	172½	173¼	+1¼
17	12⅝	Aztec Oil .3a	27	14⅛	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
		B						
40½	20⅝	Babck W 1.36	144	23⅝	23¾	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
25½	17	BakrOilT .45	63	23¾	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
37	29⅛	BaltGE 1.76	64	32¾	32¾	32	32	—1¼
50⅛	20	BangPunt .60	42	21⅜	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
49½	24⅛	BangP pf1.25	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
71⅜	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	58	66¼	66¼	65	65⅝	+ ⅜
87⅞	50	BarbOil 2.36f	8	57⅛	57⅛	56	56	—1
56⅜	43	Bard CR .25	8	56½	57	56½	56½	+ ½
22⅞	13¾	Basic Inc .80	25	15¾	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
17⅞	9⅛	Bates Mfg	6	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
15¾	14½	Bates Mf pf 1	17	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ¼
28⅞	20¼	Bath Ind	30	23½	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
68⅜	49	Bathin pf2.50	1	56	56	56	56	—1
81⅝	51	BauschLb .80	10	77⅝	77⅝	77¼	77¼	
32⅛	27½	BaxtrLab .10	116	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
21	10⅝	BayukCig .50	8	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
48¾	33½	Bearings 1	3	48⅜	48⅜	48¼	48¼	— ½
41⅞	32½	Beat Fds 1	50	41¼	41¼	40½	40¾	— ⅜
63½	43⅞	Beckman .50	73	57⅝	58	56⅞	57	— ½
61¾	41½	Bect Dick .30	34	59	59	58	58	+ ⅜
41½	18	BeechAr .75b	51	19⅜	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
48⅜	20	Belco Pet .60	40	27	27	26	26	— ½
31¼	18¼	BeldngH .60b	10	20⅛	20⅛	19½	19⅝	
80	54¾	Bell How .60	36	58⅛	58¼	57½	57½	— ½
17	8½	Bell Intercon	56	11⅛	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
38⅜	23	Bemis Co 1	20	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
49⅜	37	Bendix 1.60	113	37¼	37⅜	36⅜	37¼	— ⅛

1969 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
80	62⅜	Bendix pf 3	1	64	64	64	64	
57½	28	BenefFin 1.20	137	32¼	32⅞	32	32	—1
67	58	BenfIF pf4.50	z160	59	59⅜	59	59	
87⅛	69⅜	BenfIF pf4.30	25	79⅝	80	78⅝	78¾	—1⅛
29⅞	11⅞	Benguet	415	14½	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅜
		Benguet rt	12	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
44½	14⅜	BerkPho .77f	150	19⅞	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+ ¼
27⅜	7⅜	Bermec Corp	400	7¾	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	28	Beth Stl 1.80	404	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅛
26	19	BHM Ind 1.20	15	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
50½	32¼	Big Three .60	21	46⅛	47	46½	46⅛	— ⅛
75	53⅞	BlackDk 1.20	51	74⅛	75½	74⅛	75	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅜	BlairJohn .48	20	25¼	25⅛	24½	24½	— ⅜
34⅜	21⅜	Bliss Laug 1	12	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	27	— ¼
60⅛	52⅜	Block HR .24	30	58⅝	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
67¼	46	Blue Bell 1.50	15	56½	57⅛	56½	57⅛	⅜
22⅛	14⅛	Bobbie B/rks	38	18¼	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	— ¼
61⅛	30	Boeing 1.20	571	33½	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
80¼	57½	BoisCas .25b	164	76⅞	77¼	75¾	77	— ⅜
34⅜	22⅞	Bond Strs 1	5	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
34	19	BookMth 1.20	37	25⅜	26⅜	25¼	26¼	+ ½
35⅞	24	Borden 1.20	169	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
36⅞	25	BorgWar 1.25	78	28½	29⅛	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
27½	15⅝	Bormans .60	54	18⅜	18⅜	17¼	17¼	—1¼
46½	31⅛	Bos Edis 2.08	41	33⅜	33⅜	32⅜	32½	— ⅜
29½	16⅛	Bourns Inc	33	27⅞	27⅞	27	27	— ⅜
23⅛	10¼	BraniffAir .50	221	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
57¼	46¼	BriggsS 2.40a	6	52½	52½	52	52¼	
74⅛	54	Brist My 1.20	61	74⅛	74⅛	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	39⅛	BristMy pf 2	19	47	47⅛	46½	47	— ½
45	36	Bdwy Hale 1	35	42⅛	43	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	39	BwyHa pf A2	5	46½	46⅜	46	46	— ¼
33⅞	26	BklynUG 1.72	35	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
18½	10	Brown Co	11	12⅛	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅛	Brown Co pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25	16⅜	Bwn Sharp 1	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
57¾	31⅜	BwnShor 1.60	8	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
25	15	Brunswk .10b	235	18⅝	19⅛	18½	18½	— ½
30½	19⅝	BucyEr 1.20	40	20⅞	21⅝	20⅞	20⅝	— ¼
33⅞	16	Budd Co .80	41	17⅛	17⅛	17	17¼	+ ⅜
77	61½	Budd Co pf 5	z200	64	64	64	64	—1
8⅝	7⅜	Budg F pf.60	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23⅜	12	Budget In .54	38	16⅜	16⅛	15⅞	16	
38⅜	30⅛	BuffForg 1.10	50	36½	37⅜	36⅛	37⅜	+1⅛
40¼	31½	Bulova W .60	32	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	
17⅛	9½	Bunk Ramo	198	14½	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
53½	30½	BunkR pf1.50	13	43½	44	43⅛	44	— ¾
46⅛	32½	Burl Ind 1.40	84	39	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅝
36½	21⅛	Burndy .70	43	24¼	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
167⅛	120¼	Burrghs .60	205	149½	152	149½	152⅜	+2⅜
35⅛	19½	BshUnv 1.62r	7	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
		C						
38⅜	26⅛	Cabot Cp .60	17	31⅜	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Cal Finanl	91	10⅛	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
38⅜	21⅜	CallahM .73f	268	29	29	26⅞	27	—2½
40⅞	17⅛	CampRL .45a	48	19⅞	20	19½	20	+ ⅞
36	28⅜	CampSp 1.10	131	36	36¼	35	36⅛	+ ¼
13¼	7⅝	CdBrew .40a	51	8⅜	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
93½	66	Can Pac 3.20	21	70	70	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅛
		CdPac fn3.20	3	69½	69½	69	69	
35½	23	CanalRd 1.10	6	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	26	Cap C Bdcst	100	34⅞	34⅞	33⅞	34	— ⅜
56½	40⅜	Carbrun 1.40	10	46	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
33⅜	15¼	Carlisle .60	75	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
40¾	29⅛	CaroPLt 1.42	93	33⅛	33½	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅜
44	26½	CarpTch 1.60	21	31	31⅛	29¾	29¾	—1½
43½	33	CarrierCp .60	41	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ¼
38½	34⅜	Carr pf2.25	210	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
31½	29⅛	CarrGn 1.92g	4	31½	31½	31	31	— ⅛
34	16⅞	CarterW .40a	94	31⅝	31⅜	30⅞	30¼	—1⅝
22½	12¼	Case JI	10	15	15	15	15	— ¼
27	20¾	Case pf A1.44	3	24	24	23¼	23¼	— ½
40½	24½	CastleCke .60	37	30½	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	41⅜	CaterTr 1.20	672	44	44⅛	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
19⅛	8¼	CCI Corp	43	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	20⅛	Ceco Corp .90	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
72⅛	59	CelaneseCp 2	126	64½	64½	63⅛	63⅞	— ⅜
69½	56½	Celan pfA4.50	3	60	60	59½	59½	
64½	32	Cenco Ins .30	139	44⅜	45½	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
30	12⅝	CentFdy .30d	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅛	23⅜	Cen Hud 1.48	8	24½	24⅛	24	24	
27⅜	22⅜	Cen IIILt 1.32	x7	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	

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77	62¼	C IllLt pf4.50	280	65¼	65¼	65	65	— ⅛
35	18⅜	CentIIPS 1.12	38	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
26½	19⅝	Cent Le El 1	5	22¼	22½	22⅛	22¼	
21⅛	16⅛	CenMPw 1.12	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
45½	36⅛	Cent SW 1.80	63	43⅜	44	43⅛	43½	
30½	21	Cent Soya .80	40	28⅝	28⅞	27⅞	27½	—1
29⅞	17⅜	CenTelU .88b	60	20½	20⅞	20	20⅛	+ ¼
57⅛	32⅞	Cerro 1.40b	167	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	+1
36½	20¼	Cert-teed .80	7	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
30¼	22⅜	CessnaA .80b	202	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅜	CFI Stl .80	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	
17½	10⅞	Chadbrn Inc	88	15⅜	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
32½	22½	ChampS 1.20	45	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ½
60	42⅜	CharterNY 2	10	51⅝	51⅝	50½	50⅞	— ⅛
58½	42⅜	ChaseMh 1.80	49	54⅛	54⅝	53½	53¾	—1
36	19⅝	Checker Mot	2	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	
49⅞	28½	Chemetrn 1b	17	32½	32⅝	32	32¼	— ⅛
68⅜	51	ChemNY 2.60	99	62¼	63	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
18¼	10⅛	Chemway .20	15	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
46⅞	32¼	Ches Va 1.60	36	36	36	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅝
75¼	57	Ches Ohio 4	32	58⅛	58½	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
54½	37	Chesebro .92	15	49⅞	50⅛	49½	50⅛	+ ⅜
18¼	11⅛	ChicEast Ill	3	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	18	ChiMStPP ct	33	23⅜	23⅞	23⅛	23½	
58⅛	18	ChiMStPP ct	33	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23½	
77½	49	CMSP pf ct 5	2	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
33⅜	23	Chi Music 1	35	29½	30	29⅛	30	+ ⅜
51	32⅞	ChiPneuT 2	15	37⅛	38¼	37⅛	38	+1
31⅝	21⅛	ChRIP ct UP	5	24	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
30	20½	ChRIP ctNW	5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	ChockFull .60	28	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
24¼	11½	ChrisCft .08d	96	13⅛	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
58	22⅝	CCft cvpt.20d	9	25½	25½	25	25	—2
44⅛	32⅞	Chromall .44	75	32½	32⅜	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅜
57⅝	38⅝	Chrysler 2	460	38⅝	38⅞	38	38⅛	— ⅜
32	22⅝	CinnGE 1.40	41	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
69⅛	57½	Cin GE pf 4	z40	60½	60½	60	60	
65⅝	45⅜	Cin Mill 1.40	3	49	49	49	49	
52⅞	39½	CinsuTel 2.40	7	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ½
48⅛	31¼	CITFin 1.80	118	39⅜	39⅛	38	38	—1½
121	95½	CIT F pf5.50	3	98	98	98	98	— ⅝
80	45⅞	Cities Svc 2	28	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	— ½
138	83	CBS cvpf2.25	1	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅞
36½	21⅜	City Inv .30b	1035	29⅞	29⅞	28¼	28½	—1⅛
58⅝	38	CityInv pf B2	277	50	50	47	48⅛	—1⅜
73⅞	49	CityIn pf1.31	2	59	59⅜	59	59⅜	—2⅜
24½	10⅜	City Strs .40	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
40¼	30	ClarkEq 1.40	46	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
65⅛	31	Klark Oil .40	41	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
60¼	36	ClevCliff 1.60	12	42½	42⅛	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
43	31¼	ClevElIll 2.04	28	35⅛	35¼	34⅞	35	— ⅛
27⅜	16¼	Clorox 1g	66	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
36½	22⅜	CluettPea .90	18	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	CluettP pf 1	9	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	19	CNA Finl .50	794	24⅜	24⅜	26	26	— ⅛
39⅞	34	CNA pf A1.10	131	33⅛	34	33	33¼	
45⅞	22½	Coast St Gas	36	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ½
50½	37⅜	CstsGs pf1.19	3	46	46½	46	46½	+ ⅜
87	65	CocaCol 1.32	76	83	83	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
52⅜	40	Colg Pal 1.20	48	47	47½	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅛
61½	50¼	Colg P pf3.50	z460	52½	54	52½	54	
30½	20	Collins Alk 1	19	28	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
69¾	38⅞	CollinRad .80	31	55⅜	55⅞	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅞
64⅞	33⅞	Colonlnst 1.80	24	42½	42⅝	41¾	41⅞	— ⅜
66¼	29½	Colt Ind 1g	80	32⅛	32⅛	31½	31⅞	—1
99¼	57½	Colt In pf4.25	8	59	59	57½	57½	—2
41	23¼	Colt In pf1.60	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
59½	41⅞	CBS 1.40b	207	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	— ⅜
35⅜	25	CBS pf 1	91	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
31¾	25¼	ColuGas 1.60	86	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
42	25	ColuPict .80g	90	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	28⅛	ColSoOh 1.76	11	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33⅛	— ⅛
79	58⅛	CombEn 2.40	25	74⅛	75	74½	75	+ ⅜
30½	16½	ComlSolv .60	325	29	29⅛	26½	26½	—2
21½	14¼	ComlSol pf.90	11	18⅞	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—1¼
50⅛	38⅞	CmwEd 2.20	85	41⅛	41⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅞
31¾	23⅜	Com E pf1.42	23	26	26⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
29½	19	Comw Oil .60	151	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
34¼	19¼	Comput Sci	399	30⅞	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅞
58½	41¼	Comsat	142	56⅞	57	55⅞	56½	
24⅝	15⅝	Cone Mills 1	16	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
59⅞	30½	ConracCp .60	49	36	36⅛	36	36	—1
35⅞	25¼	Con Edis 1.80	192	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
104¾	81¾	ConEdis pf 6	2	85½	85⅛	85½	85½	+ ¼
78⅞	65	ConEdis pf 5	13	65⅞	66	65½	65⅞	— ⅛
48½	37½	ConFood 1.10	50	45	45	44	44⅛	—1⅛
116½	99	ConFd pf4.50	2	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾	+1¾
43½	24	ConFreight 1	46	31	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛

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e27	11	Con Leasing	27	14	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
33	25⅝	ConNatG 1.76	132	26⅛	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ⅛
45	31⅛	ConsPwr 1.80	49	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	
78	63⅞	ConPW pf4.52	z180	64⅛	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	+1
74⅛	63	ConPW pf4.50	z250	65⅛	65	65	65	
65	63⅛	ConPW pf4.16	210	59	59	59	59	—1
24⅛	12	ContAirL .80	x187	16	16	15⅛	15¼	—1
78⅛	72	Cont Can 2.80	x81	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	+ ½
21⅝	8½	ChiCopp .20g	20	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
18⅛	15	Ct Cop pf1.25	z30	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
61⅝	38⅛	Cont Cp 2	x45	45⅝	45⅞	45	45⅝	— ½
46	44⅜	Ct Cp pfA4.50	x8	47⅜	47⅜	47½	47½	— ⅛
50⅜	42⅜	Cont Mtg 1.20	22	45⅛	45⅛	43	43	+ ⅛
29⅛	17½	ContMot .10b	4	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
48¾	28⅜	Cont Oil 1.50	288	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
57	39	Cont Oil pf2	11	40⅛	40⅛	40	40	— ½
31	31	Cont Stl 1	2	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	
37⅛	19⅛	Cont Tel .72	323	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
151⅜	113⅛	Control Data	319	114½	114⅜	112⅛	112⅛	—2⅜
87⅛	59	CnDat pf4.50	z130	60	61	60	60	—1
43⅜	27⅛	Cook Unit .50	39	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
49½	22¼	CooperIn 1.40	x12	25⅝	25⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	15⅛	Cooper TR 1	31	17⅛	17⅝	17	17⅛	
28	18⅜	CoopT pf1.25	7	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
81⅜	39⅝	Copeland 1.20	4	42	42	42	42⅛	— ⅜
72	58	CoppRge .60b	182	69	69	68	68⅛	— ⅛
38	17⅜	Copwld 1.20	28	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
37⅛	30	CarinthB .10g	14	34	34	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅛
400	227⅛	CorGW 2.50g	30	361	361	358	358½	—4½
33⅝	21	Coronetin .22	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Cowles .20	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
59	37	CoxBdcas .50	27	51⅜	51⅜	49	49	—3¼
42⅞	32⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	87	35¼	35⅜	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
59⅛	38⅜	Crane 1.60b	6	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	— ½
25⅝	15⅛	CrompKn .80	9	16⅜	16⅜	16	16⅛	
34	20⅜	CrouseHind 1	12	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	— ½
40¼	25½	CrowCol 1.07f	183	32⅛	32½	32	32	— ⅜
18⅝	13	Crown Cork	143	17	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
44	43	CrownCk pf 2	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
c41⅛	33⅛	CrwnZell 1.80	190	36⅛	36⅛	37¼	37⅞	— ⅛
28	15½	CTS Corp .40	37	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18½	—1
26	12½	Cudahy Co	24	13¼	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Cudhy pf1.25	4	18½	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
36⅜	21	Culligan .80	81	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
45⅛	33⅛	Cummin .80b	9	38½	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅛
40⅛	37⅛	ConnDrug .70	16	39⅛	39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅛
26¼	17⅜	Curtiss Wri 1	58	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	30	Curt Wr A 2	18	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
43⅛	31⅛	Cutler H 1.20	33	36½	37⅜	36⅛	37⅜	+1⅛
52¼	22⅛	Cyclops 1.80	16	35⅞	36	35½	35¾	— ⅛
61⅛	43⅛	CyprusM 1.40	4	51	51¼	51	51	— ¼
		D						
27⅜	14	DanRiv 1.15g	43	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
39	21⅞	Dana Cp 1.25	7	23⅞	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
64⅛	37⅜	Dart Ind .30b	66	52¼	83	81⅝	82	— ⅜
87½	43	Dart Ind pf 2	13	56¼	56¼	54⅛	54⅛	—1
27⅛	22½	DaycoCp 1.14	22	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
113⅛	85	Dayco pf4.25	z130	91½	91½	91½	91½	+1½
46	35⅛	DeyInHud .50	70	42	42⅛	42	42⅛	+1
37⅛	25⅛	DaytnPL 1.60	19	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
58	49	DPL pfA 3.75	z20	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
104⅛	87⅛	DPL pfD 7.48	z10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ½
58⅞	34⅜	Deere Co 2	185	41⅞	42	41⅝	41⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	18⅛	DelmarP 1.08	16	21½	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
38⅜	25⅜	Del Mnte 1.10	87	29⅝	30	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	DeltaAir .40	227	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	10⅛	Deltec Int	39	14⅝	15	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
54⅝	24	Dehn Mfg .60	46	28⅜	28⅛	27¼	27⅛	—1⅛
43⅜	21¼	DennyRst .04	30	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
68	38	Dnsply 1.20a	4	53⅛	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	—1
38⅛	17⅛	DenRGr 1.10	4	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
74⅛	33	Derecto pf B	7	38⅛	39	38	38	—1
42⅛	30	DesotoInc .90	76	32	32	31⅝	32	
39⅜	22	DetEdis 1.40	90	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
104⅛	83⅛	Det Ed pf5.50	13	85½	85½	84	84	—2¼
25⅛	11⅛	DetSteel .30p	70	14⅛	14⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
34½	26	Dexter .24	82	33	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+1
20⅝	11⅛	DiarFinan .50	33	12½	12⅝	12	12	— ¼
59⅜	42½	DiamIntl 1.80	14	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44½	
35⅞	20¼	Diashm 1.40	134	22	22⅛	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
45½	28⅜	DiaSh pf C2	3	30	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+ ¼
23⅝	17⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	25	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
31⅛	22	Dictaphon .48	x24	27⅝	28½	27¼	28¼	+1
67	42¼	Diebold .40b	21	60¼	61¾	59⅜	61⅜	+1
26	18⅛	DiGiorgio .60	35	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	21⅛	Dillinghm .40	23	29¼	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜

1969 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low
66	43	Dillng pf B 2	2	58	58	58
29⅛	16⅜	DillonCo .56b	16	17¼	17⅛	17
48⅜	17⅛	DinerClub .50	18	19⅛	19⅛	19
123	89⅜	Disney .30b	180	115⅛	115⅛	114
58½	44⅜	DistSeag 1.20	8	50⅛	50⅛	
30⅝	13⅛	Diversind .36	92	20⅛	20⅛	
54	43⅛	DrPepper .90	4	49	49	
89	48⅛	DomeMin .80	89	48½	48¼	
15⅛	12⅛	DomFd 1.17g	24	12⅛	13⅛	
43⅛	32	Donnelley .60	22	38	38	
57⅛	26⅛	Doric Co .32	12	31⅛	31⅛	
25⅛	13½	Dorr Oliver	9	14⅛	14⅛	
45⅛	32⅛	Dover Cp .70	8	45	45	
80⅛	64⅛	DowChm 2.60	64	70⅛	71⅛	
30	88⅛	DravoCp 1.40	7	32⅛	32⅛	
43⅞	24⅛	Dresslnd 1.40	48	27⅛	28	
38	35⅛	Dresser pf2.20	17	33⅛	33⅛	
44⅛	30	Dresser pf B2	8	31⅛	31⅛	
47⅛	25	DreyfusCp 1b	133	28⅛	29⅛	
43⅛	29	DukePW 1.40	16	32⅛	32⅛	
60	43⅜	DunBrd 1.10a	73	54⅛	54⅛	
50⅛	15⅛	Duplan Cp	26	25⅛	26⅛	
165⅛	111⅛	duPont 3.75g	119	117	117	
78⅛	66⅛	duPont pf4.50	4	67⅛	67⅛	
31⅛	23⅛	Duq Lt 1.64	49	24⅛	24⅛	
35⅛	29⅛	Dq A3.30pf2.10	z100	30⅛	30⅛	
34	28	Dq 4.15pt2.07	z30	29⅛	29⅛	
32⅛	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z500	28	28	
37	14⅛	Dynamicsind .47t	30	17⅛	18⅛	
38⅛	11⅛	Dyna Am .40	33	12⅛	12⅛	
		E				
33⅛	23⅛	EaglePch .80	x16	30⅛	31	
28⅛	17	Easco Cp .90	65	21	21⅛	
32⅛	18⅛	East Air .07d	120	20	20⅛	
44	27⅛	EastGF 1.15t	26	26½	26½	
30⅛	20½	East Util 1.20	7	20⅛	20⅛	
79⅞	68⅛	East Kodak 1	369	77	77	
46⅞	29⅛	EatonYa 1.40	55	44⅛	44⅛	
25⅝	16⅛	EchlinMf .72	26	24⅛	25	
36⅛	22⅛	EckrdFla .20	15	32⅛	33⅛	
51	25	EdisonBros 1	47	30	30⅛	
50⅛	20⅛	EG&G .10	401	29⅛	29⅛	
8⅛	5	ElMusic .09g	142	7	7	
53⅛	32⅛	Elect Assoc	42	16⅛	16⅛	
83⅛	43⅛	El Mem Mag	111	74⅛	74⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	ElMMag pf 1	43	27	27	
20⅛	8⅛	ElelnNat Ind	41	10	10	
26	17⅛	ElPasoNG 1	x82	19⅛	19⅛	
45⅛	24	Eltra Co 1.20	31	31⅛	31⅛	
43⅛	26⅛	Eltra pf1.40	z10	27½	27½	
47⅛	45	Emer Elec 1	x27	59	59	
42	32⅛	EmEl pf B.90	x21	40⅛	40⅛	
66	44⅛	EmeryAir .90	24	63⅛	63⅛	
50⅛	33⅛	Emhart 1.20b	18	42⅛	42	
33⅛	26	EmpDist 1.76	8	27⅛	28	
35⅛	27⅛	EmporC .90b	15	29⅛	29⅛	
46	34⅛	EndJohn .12p	6	24⅛	24⅛	
64⅛	47	EndJohn pf 4	z190	51	51	
34⅛	18⅛	EnglhMin .40	39	25⅛	25⅛	
205	118	Eng M pf4.25	2	151	151	
43⅛	28⅛	EnnisBus .64	27	37⅛	37	
39⅛	33	EquiGas 2.20	8	34	34⅛	
34⅛	22⅛	ESB Inc 1.20	8	26⅛	26⅛	
31⅛	18⅛	Esquire .20	8	22	22⅛	
45⅛	31⅛	EssexInt 1.2	24	36⅛	36⅛	
38⅛	22⅛	Ethyl Cp .72	39	28⅛	28⅛	
53⅛	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40	23	42	42	
27⅛	15	Eurofnd 1.30g	65	18⅛	18⅛	
		Eurfd fn1.30g	11	18⅛	18⅛	
42	38	EvansP .60b	36	45½	45½	
28⅛	12⅛	Eversharp	48	26¼	26⅛	
39⅛	22⅛	ExCellO 1.30	47	25⅛	25⅛	
		F				
38⅛	26⅛	Faberge .40	102	38⅛	38⅛	
42⅛	33⅛	Facior A .58	24	45½	47⅛	
182⅛	37⅛	FairchC .50e	408	96⅛	96⅛	
24⅛	10⅛	Farch Hiller	43	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅛	16	Fairmont 1	15	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	10	Falstaff .40	61	12⅛	12⅛	
28⅛	19	Fam Fin 1.30	21	19⅛	20	
33⅛	13⅛	Fansteel Inc	21	15⅛	15⅛	
24	15	Far West Fin	26	16⅛	16⅛	
87⅛	38⅛	FarahMf .80b	119	57⅛	59⅛	
41⅛	19⅛	FAS Int 1.40f	11	29½	29⅛	

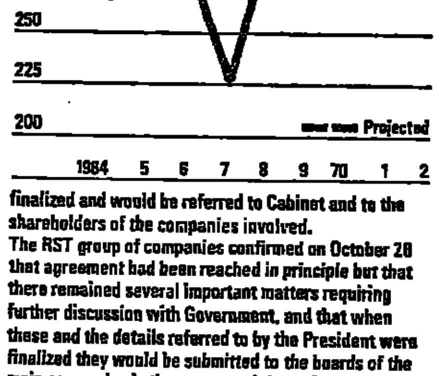
(Continued on Page 10)

RST review

The following is a summary of the annual statement to shareholders, dated October 31, 1969, by the Chairman of the RST Group of Companies, Sir Ronald L. Prain:

On August 11 His Excellency the President of Zambia announced new measures of great importance to the mining industry which, he said, were designed to set the nation on the road to economic independence.
Following board meetings of the principal companies of the RST group I sent a statement to shareholders on August 22, summarizing these new measures which, among other things, provide for the acquisition by Government of a 51 per cent interest in the equity of the mining companies, the reversion to the State of the ownership of all mineral rights, and a new mineral tax to replace the present royalty and export tax payments.
Negotiations with Government began in September. On October 18 His Excellency announced that the basis of a deal had been concluded with representatives of the mining groups in Zambia. He went on to say that fundamental agreement had been reached in principle on the method and terms of payment, reorganization and management consultancy and sales contracts. He added that details of the agreement were yet to be finalized and would be referred to Cabinet and to the shareholders of the companies involved.
The RST group of companies confirmed on October 28 that agreement had been reached *in principle* but that there remained several important matters requiring further discussion with Government, and that when these and the details referred to by the President were finalized they would be submitted to the boards of the main companies in the group, and thereafter to shareholders for their approval.
These matters have not been finalized as this statement goes to print and I cannot therefore comment further at this time.

Group production



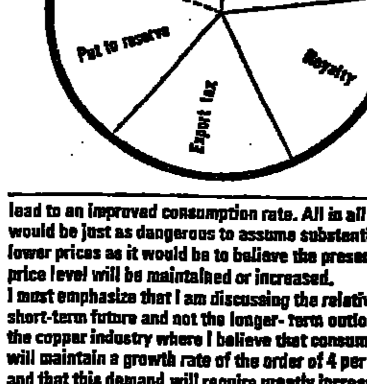
THE YEAR'S RESULTS

For the second year in succession group records were achieved in copper production, sales and profits.
Production: Production at 328,703 long tons was 28,104 tons more than in the previous year. The total includes copper from some of the concentrate accumulated two years ago when fuel difficulties affected smelting and refining.
Sales: Sales increased by nearly 32,000 tons to 331,230 tons and the price at K888 per ton was the highest annual average the group has ever received.
Financial: The group's profit before tax was K170 million, of which about K103 million is payable to the Zambian Government in the form of mineral royalty (K34 million), export tax (K31 million) and income tax (estimated at K38 million). Group net profit attributable to the RST parent company was a record K50 million, compared with K36 million in the previous year.
During the year the authorized capital of the company was increased from K44 million to K100 million by the creation of 28 million new shares of K2 each. The capital and general reserves, together with a portion of the share premium account, were then used to make a one-for-one share issue, thereby doubling the number of shares in issue to approximately 44 million.
Dividends based on the results of the first two quarters of the financial year amounted to K0.78 gross per share, equivalent to K0.429 after Zambian income tax. The dividend for the third quarter, paid after the one-for-one share issue, was K0.25 gross (K0.1375 net).
The board has declared a dividend of K0.36 gross per share (K0.198 net) based on the results of the fourth quarter. After adjusting for the share issue the total for the year is K1.00 gross per share (K0.55 net) compared with an equivalent of K0.69 gross and K0.38 net for the previous year.
In each of these two years, because of the limitation placed by Government on dividends which may be paid outside Zambia, approximately one half of the net profits has been put to reserve. This restriction is to be lifted in respect of profits earned from mining operations from the date Government acquires its 51 per cent interest in the companies.

COPPER MARKET

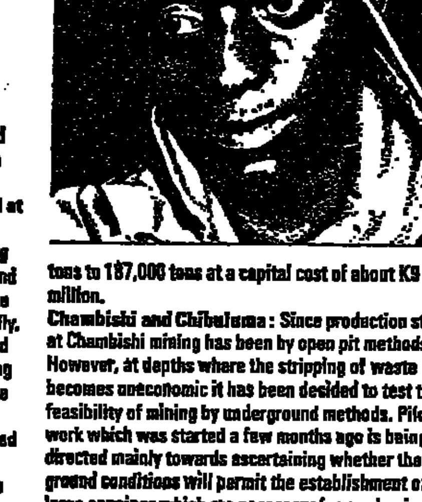
Our profit for the financial year reflects the record average sales price of nearly K900 which I mentioned earlier. The high price for cash copper on the London Metal Exchange, on which we base our selling price, has continued since the end of the financial year and at one time stood at more than K1,200 a ton.
Several factors have contributed towards maintaining this high price level. There has been increased demand from Western Europe and the United States, and some consistent buying on the market by China. Additionally, there have been threats of strikes in certain areas and more recently the actual strikes in Canada. Purchasing of commodities based on currency fears may also have contributed, as has buying by the United States industry of marginal copper at world prices as opposed to the lower US domestic prices. The basic and underlying factor however has been simply that there has not been enough copper to meet the demand.
The question is whether this position will continue or be reversed. Looking ahead, our studies indicate that consumption of primary refined copper during the next five years is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent, while during the same period primary productive capacity is expected to increase at a rate of something over 6 per cent per annum. These increases are over a five-year period and individual years will vary from this average expectation. At first sight this would appear to indicate that the supply position may be expected to ease.
However, it is necessary to point out that the expected increase in productive capacity may not be matched by a similar increase in actual production owing to the incidence of strikes or other interruptions to production; furthermore, the increase is not spread regularly over the five years. On the consumption side there are possibilities of industry restocking if and when prices should ease; and the influence of possible buying for the US stockpile if prices should ease more than expected. Finally, greater availability of supplies may lead to an improved consumption rate. All in all it would be just as dangerous to assume substantially lower prices as it would be to believe the present price level will be maintained or increased.
I must emphasize that I am discussing the relatively short-term future and not the longer-term outlook for the copper industry where I believe that consumption will maintain a growth rate of the order of 4 per cent, and that this demand will require greatly increased production from sources at present not known. Some of the new discoveries will be in remote areas and the cost of bringing copper mines into production is increasing. The costs of producing copper have also been rising in recent years, and if these trends continue they must in the long run have an inevitable influence on future price levels.

Taxation and profit



DEVELOPMENT

Mufulira: Current expansion work at the Mufulira mine is aimed at raising its annual production from 162,000 tons to 187,000 tons at a capital cost of about K9 million.



Chambishi and Chibuluma: Since production started at Chambishi mining has been by open pit methods. However, at depths where the stripping of waste becomes uneconomic it has been decided to test the feasibility of mining by underground methods. Pilot work which was started a few months ago is being directed mainly towards ascertaining whether the ground conditions will permit the establishment of the large openings which are necessary for mechanized mining underground, and assessing drainage problems. It is hoped to draw ore from an experimental stope early in 1970.
A plant to make cobalt hydroxide from concentrate produced at Chibuluma has been erected at Chambishi and integrated with the existing roast-leach-electrowinning plant there. Precipitation of cobalt hydroxide began towards the end of the financial year.
Kalengwa: Full-scale production at the open pit mine at Kalengwa cannot start until we can use the new 200-mile direct road from the Copperbelt which Government is constructing to transport the high-grade ore for smelting. It is now possible to travel the length of this road, but it still seems most unlikely that it will be available for hauling ore at least until the present rainy season has ended next April or May, or nearly two and a half years later than originally planned.
As a result of pilot plant work it has now been decided to establish a small concentrator to treat certain classes of ore, and with its installation Kalengwa's rate of production could well be increased from the original estimate of 13,000 long tons of copper a year to about 17,000 tons.
Baluba: In my August statement to shareholders I mentioned that the pilot scheme for the opening up of the Baluba property, near Luanshya, was virtually completed and in view of the new mineral tax, which should improve its viability, as well as the prospect of Government participation in the shareholding and finance, an early decision on its development could be expected. This decision is linked with the outcome of the general discussions with Government to which I referred at the beginning of this statement.
The project is based on developing the Baluba orebody into an underground mine capable of producing 22,000 long tons of copper a year in 1973–1974 rising to 50,000 tons in 1979.
Expenditure at Baluba on prospecting and pilot operations has so far amounted to K4 million. At present costs new capital of K20 million would be needed to bring the mine to its first stage of production and a further K11 million would be required for the second stage, making a total capital cost of about K35 million.

BOTSWANA RST

The board of Botswana RST, in which company our interest is 30.28 per cent, issued a statement on October 14 quoting an announcement by the board of Bamangwato Concessions Limited, in which BRST's interest is 60.95 per cent.
The statement outlined the methods by which the copper-nickel discoveries at Selebi-Pikwe could best be brought into production. The ore would be treated at a plant consisting principally of a concentrator and smelter equipped to produce 37,000 short tons of copper-nickel matte and 125,000 short tons of sulphur a year. The matte would be shipped overseas for treatment to yield about 13,700 long tons of nickel and 15,600 long tons of copper a year. Capital required to bring the project into production is estimated at about R70 million, of which some R7 million has already been provided to finance expenditure to date. In addition, an infrastructure to provide power, water, transportation and other facilities would have to be created at a cost of about R33 million. Negotiations are in progress with the Government of Botswana and with the World Bank on terms and conditions on which this infrastructure might be provided by Government by means of a loan from the World Bank and possibly other international sources.
Negotiations are being conducted for the procurement of finance which is coupled with the sale of the matte. Subject to the satisfactory conclusion of these negotiations and the completion of satisfactory arrangements with the Botswana Government, and with the World Bank concerning the provision of infrastructure, the board would recommend the development of the project to its shareholders.

CONCLUSION

I should like to pay a special tribute to all our employees for their achievements in producing the year's results which I have outlined in this statement. In the last four years we have had to overcome serious difficulties in transport, fuel, supplies and a high rate of turnover amongst skilled employees. Even to have maintained the previous production rate under these conditions would have been a remarkable achievement. In fact management and employees actually achieved an increase in annual production of more than 40,000 tons during the period 1965–1969.
Their performance has enabled the company to take advantage of the high prices for copper which have ruled in recent years, and as a result both the company and the country have shared in the general prosperity of the copper industry throughout the world.
In considering whether this buoyancy will continue I should like first to refer to production targets for the years immediately ahead. For the current financial year our production target is the same as last year, namely 330,000 long tons of copper, including sales of concentrate built up in previous years. Looking further ahead, we expect production capacity to increase to nearly 350,000 tons of copper in 1971–1972 by the expansion of production at Mufulira and the beginning of full production from Kalengwa. If Baluba should be brought into production group capacity could increase to 370,000 tons in 1973–1974.
One of the disquieting features of the Zambian copper industry has been the increase in operating costs brought about by the events of the last four years and by internal inflation, high costs of living and so on. With the changes which are taking place in this industry, this factor of rising costs will require more attention than ever, and attempts to control costs must be a joint endeavour of both Government and management.
Just as urgent, however, is a realistic appreciation of the conditions necessary to attract and retain the skilled expatriates which the Copperbelt will need for some years to come. The international mining industry is short of skilled workers and the shortage will become more acute before it can be resolved. The spectacular developments in mining enterprises now taking place throughout the world are requiring more skilled men than ever at a time when the intake into the mining professions is falling. Until this position is rectified it is essential not only to recognize the dependence of Zambia on skilled expatriate workers, but to appreciate the importance of the conditions which will attract and retain them.
In conclusion, I can say the first quarterly report for the current financial year will be posted to shareholders on November 18 and I believe that they will agree that we have made a satisfactory start to the year.

Roan Selection Trust Limited is incorporated in Zambia. Copies of the full text of Sir Ronald Prain's statement, together with copies of the annual report and accounts, can be obtained from the Depositary for the American shares of the company, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.

RST

GEORG JENSEN SILVER

ORDERS OVER $100, CAN BE SHIPPED AT DANISH EXPORT PRICES

GEORG JENSEN
239 RUE SAINT-HONORÉ
PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE
42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN
101 B, RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS 1

N.Y. Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS-41.. ....

Black Deck	Quaksts Oil
Camp Soup	QuakSOil wi
Grant WT	TexOilGas
Host Intl	Thom Betts
Keebler Co	Weyerhsr pf
Marriott Cp	

.... NEW LOWS-33.. ....

AmWWk 3pf	Nort Wstn
Bemis Co	NorSPw 7pf
Bendix Cp	NSPw 6.80pf
Cont Data	Relian El n
DiaSh pf D	Riegel Text
Dresser pf	RTE Corp
EG&G Inc	Schenley pf
Freept Sul	SCM Corp
Gulf Oil	ScuddDVt pf
GHSU 4.52pf	Std Oil Ind
Int Util pf	Std Oil NJ
Inter. D Str	Tran W Fin
Lockhd Airc	Transch Lin
LongILt pfB	Un Fin Cal
Mad S Gar	VaEP 4.20pf
McCrb pf D	Will Ross
Mohog Ind	

One Dol[...]

was worth yes[...]

Austrian schillings..
Belgian francs........
British pound (£ per $)
Danish crowns........
Dutch guilders........
Finnish marks........
French francs........
German marks........
Greek drachmae........
Italian lire........
Mexican pesos........
Norwegian crowns........
Portuguese escudos........
Spanish pesetas........
Swedish crowns........
Swiss francs........

The above rates a[...] closing buying rate[...] changes. They exclude [...]sions and slight variati[...] on the type of transac[...]

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Not a New Issue

350,000

N.V. PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN

New York Shares

MODEL, ROLAND & CO., INC.

NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS

We take pleasure in announcing
the appointment of

JEAN ARTHUR TILOT

as European Representative
and the opening of a corporate finance office

at

**223 rue de la Loi,
Brussels 4, Belgium.**

GLORE FORGAN STAATS
INCORPORATED
Investment Bankers Since 1887

New York San Francisco Chicago Los Angeles

. Reports Payments ficit for 3d Quarter

GTON, Nov. 17.—The tes today reported a s balance of payments d quarter. Although in ts the figures were an t on second-quarter deficit was nevertheless largest ever recorded.

ted by Nixon administials, there was a deficit e "liquidity" and "ofments" bases.

uidity basis, the deficit for seasonal variations o $2.53 billion from the ter deficit of $3.35 bilCommerce Department But the lower figure nted the second-largest on this basis.

idity balance measures all foreign dollar holdort-term foreign claims ited States.

icial Settlements

ial settlements balance, in surplus by $1.23 bilsecond quarter and by in the first quarter, changes in the dollar f foreign central banks l institutions.

basis, however, the third igures were in the red illion—the first deficit alance since the first 1968 when a $379 million recorded.

ures represent the diftween what the United nds and earns abroad. cit on the official settlais is technically more as these dollars in n be presented to the sury to be redeemed in $35 an ounce. Of late, foreign governments pressed this right and sought on a large scale their dollars into gold.

overnent Explained

ift on the liquidity acn the previous quarter's aking deficit was acor by a $338 million imin the U.S. trade a $658 million net inclaims reported by U.S. d a $710 million increase transactions," the depart-

sive Eurodollar borrowU.S. banks—now at $14.36 nds some distortion to gures.

hese borrowings lessen the of dollars actually held hey increase the liquid of the United States and led as such when figuring ents on a liquidity basis. se borrowings, directly or tend to come out of forral bank holdings of dollars—the only dollars used in the official settlements computations—and give a more favorable balance when reported in the official settlements.

Little Change In U.S. Trade Surplus Seen

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans told a press conference here today that the U.S. Trade Surplus this year would probably be about on a par with 1968's $835 million figure.

He forecast that next year the trade figures would be "a little better than this year's" and said he was looking for a trade surplus in excess of $1 billion for 1970.

Mr. Stans said the administration's eventual goal was to bring the U.S. trade surplus back to the $5 billion range of the early 1960s.

The secretary said that if there were any relaxations in controls over direct investment by U.S. firms abroad these would not be "material." He added that until there was a significant improvement in the balance-of-payments position, U.S. companies would have to "live with" controls.

The administration's target is $50 billion of export activity in 1973, or 4.3 percent of the gross national product against 4 percent of GNP at the present time, Mr. Stans said.

The secretary also disclosed that the government is currently preparing a program to aid U.S. exporters and is working with the Budget Bureau to make new credit arrangements available to exporters. He said details of the plan would be unveiled by year's end, and that the arrangements would "substantially increase" credit.

In response to a question he said there were no plans at this time to subsidize interest rates on export paper by rediscount facilities but he said the idea "was under consideration."

On negotiations with Japan and other Far Eastern countries on textile imports, Mr. Stans said he was hopeful that the United States could induce these countries to agree to solve this problem in the next few months. He reiterated that if no agreement was forthcoming Congress "would take it out of our hands." He said Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is scheduled to open hearings on the problem of textile imports in January.

The administration's trade bill will probably be sent to Congress around Dec. 1. It contains no nontariff barriers, Mr. Stans said, but it does ask the Congress for a general authority to negotiate nontariff barriers.

International Monetary First?

U.S. Links Payment Deficit to Black Unrest

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 17 (NYT).—For what is believed to be the first time in international monetary councils, the United States is linking the problem of black unrest with its deficit in the balance of payments.

American central bankers have told their Western European and Japanese counterparts that the United States cannot accept the social cost implicit in getting rid of the balance-of-payments issue.

The most effective way to eliminate a deficit is by prescribing a recession. The Americans argue that the first men to be laid off, according to traditional employment patterns, would be unskilled black workers, and that this would produce an intolerable aggravation of racial disquiet.

The argument is not a new one, but it is unusual for it to be raised within the rarefied atmosphere of international monetary discussions.

Qualified sources said the American delegation, led by Alfred Hayes, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, made the point at a meeting here last weekend of central bankers from ten major Western nations.

The bankers confer monthly, as part of the proliferating arrangements for international monetary cooperation. Although the talks are on an informal basis, the bankers come fully equipped with briefs from their governments.

Sympathetic Reaction

The reaction of the Europeans and Japanese was said, by the same sources, to be sympathetic. Their attitude was summed up as follows:

Since the growth of international trade depends on the healthy evolution of the American economy, comprising the richest market in the world, little can be gained in seeing this economy slip into a violence-prone recession.

The American policy remains to curb inflation by maintaining credit restraint, but, judging from the American position in Basel, the stress is now on taking precautions to prevent any substantial increase in unemployment. The rate is now hovering around 4 percent.

A recession theoretically works towards reducing or eliminating a balance-of-payments deficit because, with less money, people tend to buy fewer imported goods. For the United States, use of such a blunt monetary instrument is likened to employing a sledgehammer to kill a fly.

The American delegation advanced still another argument in what appears to be a calculated effort to get other industrial nations to resign themselves to a dollar standard—more or less permanent excess of dollars in the world.

This point was that in terms of the vast American gross national product, the American deficit should be recognized as minuscule.

It would correspond, for example, in France to what would be considered a manageable deficit of $300 million a year. This year, the French deficit will be well over $1 billion, despite an improvement registered since the August devaluation.

Washington, in effect, is saying that the choice is up to other nations to accept dollars or hence take upon themselves the onus of cancelling out the enormous trade advantages they get from a dollar standard.

U.S., Japan Talk on Trade

GENEVA, Nov. 17 (AP).—The United States and Japan met here today for discussions on textiles, one of the major sectors currently souring trade relations between the two nations.

The Nixon administration has expressed increasing concern about rising imports of man-made and woolen cloth and finished goods and warned Japan that Congress, prodded by a powerful textile lobby, may impose quotas if the Japanese do not exercise voluntary restraint.

A U.S. spokesman said the private talks are expected to last "between two and seven days."

Japan has hinted that it is ready for negotiations, if other textile-exporting countries such as Nationalist China and South Korea are brought into the talks.

The Geneva delegations are headed by Joseph A. Greenwald, U.S. Ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, and Japan's Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Yoshihiro Nakayama.

Agreement Seen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The decision by the United States and Japan to meet in Geneva on the textile problem will eventually lead to some kind of agreement limiting textile imports into the United States, in the view of most observers here.

So far the Japanese have made no commitments of any kind. But the general impression is that they at last realize they must come up with an offer in order to head off drastic restrictions imposed unilaterally by the United States, through congressional action or otherwise.

Possibly the most difficult issue will be that of the "comprehensiveness" of the agreement. The United States has insisted all along that there be a "comprehensive" agreement limiting imports of woolen and man-made-fiber textiles, meaning an overall yardage or poundage limit as well as limits for specific categories of products.

Japan has vigorously resisted that idea and, it is understood, is firm as ever on the point. Its willingness to limit exports is apparently confined to curbs on only those specific categories where some kind of injury can be shown by the United States.

A major question at Geneva will be procedural—how to move the bilateral U.S.-Japan talks into a multilateral negotiation. Such exporters as South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong are vitally interested, and some European countries also have a stake.

But the U.S. view as the talks begin is that they should not be limited to the procedural question.

"We will have substantive proposals," an official said.

Prime Rate Hike Seen by Rinfret

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Pierre Rinfret of Rinfret-Boston Associates Inc. predicted today that U.S. banks would raise their prime lending rate to 9 1/2 or 10 percent early next year.

The prime rate is currently a record 8 1/2 percent.

Gross national product for fiscal 1970 would be up 7 percent to $997 billion, of which about 2 1/2 percent would be real growth, Mr. Rinfret told the Central National Bank of Cleveland's annual economic forecast luncheon.

Zambia Values Copper Firms: $576 Million

LUSAKA, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said Zambia will effect its 51 percent takeover of the country's copper mines on the basis of an asset value of about $576 million.

The two groups whose interests are involved, Anglo American Corp. and Roan Selection Trust, will be given management contracts, he said.

Compensation will be paid in semi-annual instalments over eight years to RST and over 12 years to Anglo-American. The agreement includes a provision whereby payment can be accelerated by paying two-thirds of the dividend received from each group if this sum exceeds the fixed annual payments.

President Kaunda pointed out payment should be achieved on the early side if world copper prices hold as high as they have been over the last three years.

The date for calculating the assets will be Dec. 31, Mr. Kaunda said.

In a reorganization, Anglo's Nchanga, Rhokana and Bancroft mines and the Rhokana refinery will be merged into one unit—Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.—while RST's Mufulira, Luanscha, Chibuluma Chambeshi and Kalengwa mines and the Ndola copper refinery will be known as Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd.

RST Agrees

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Roan Selection Trust said today it has agreed to the principle of Zambia's terms.

RST said Zambia's Industrial Development Corp. will issue negotiable external bonds fully guaranteed by the government and payable in U.S. dollars in sixteen equal semi-annual instalments aggregating about $150 million.

Four companies in the Anglo American Corp. group also approved the agreement. They are Bancroft Mines, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Rhokana Copper Refineries and Rhokana Corp.

NEWS AND NOTES

Belgian RCA Building

RCA Corp. is building a $10.7 million semi-conductor plant in Liege, Belgium. The plant will be RCA's first electronics facility on the Continent. Financing will be partly from the United States and partly through loans from Belgian banking groups.

Inco Workers Return

Some 16,000 members of the United Steelworkers of America in Sudbury, Ontario, have accepted the latest contract offer from International Nickel Co. of Canada, ending a four-month strike. The men began returning to work immediately and the majority will be back at their jobs within a week. However, union negotiators at the firm's Port Colbourne refinery rejected the agreement and a secret ballot by the 1,200 workers there will be held.

ICI-Courtaulds Talks

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. says it has been approached by Courtaulds Ltd. to discuss cooperation in the development of carbon fiber composite materials. ICI says it will give serious consideration to the approach. However, it stressed that no date has been fixed for discussions nor have any possible terms of cooperation been mentioned.

Air Fare Talks Set

Delegates representing 44 major airlines begin negotiations on new North Atlantic fares Tuesday in Caracas, Venezuela, in a new round of International Air Transport Association talks that may last "as long as three weeks," a spokesman said. The delegates will seek agreement on modifications to fares IATA members were unable to achieve last month at Lausanne, Switzerland.

Sears, Roebuck Announces Earnings, Sales Increases

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Sears, Roebuck, the giant U.S. retailer, reported today that profits have risen 5 percent in the first nine months of the year, compared with the year-ago period. In the third quarter, however, earnings were barely higher than year-earlier levels and the firm's sales gain had been cut to 5 percent.

Company chairman Gordon M. Metcalf said increased interest expense was a significant factor in the higher cost of doing business, amounting to 8 cents a share for the nine months and 3 cents for the third quarter.

Claims resulting from Hurricane Camille amounted to approximately $6 million, adversely affecting earnings of Sears's subsidiary All State Insurance Co. which showed an underwriting loss of $12.8 million.

In the nine months, sales rose 8.4 percent to $6.31 billion from the year-ago $5.82 billion. Profits jumped to $282.42 million, $1.84 a share, from $268.59 million, $1.75 a share.

Third-quarter net was $99.87 million, or 65 cents a share, up from $89.71 million, 65 cents a share, on sales of $2.21 billion, up from $2.1 billion.

AMC

American Motors Corp. today reported net earnings for its fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $4.93 million, or 26 cents a share, up just 3 percent from $4.79 million, 25 cents a share, from automotive operations in 1968.

Board chairman Roy Chapin jr. and president William V. Luneburg noted that AMC operated profitably in fiscal 1969 in spite of somewhat lower sales volume and increased costs related to general economic conditions and to development programs, including the launching of AMC's new Hornet line of cars. Revenue for the year dipped 3 percent to $737.4 million from $761.1 million the year before.

The company had a fourth-quarter net loss of $2.95 million, or 15 cents a share, compared with a loss of $2.5 million, or 13 cents a share, in the same period of 1968.

Capital expenditures during 1969 increased by $28.2 million, primarily as a result of substantive investments in tooling for the Hornet line, the firm said.

Earnings for fiscal 1969 were not affected by the strike by the United Auto Workers, which began Oct. 16 and is still on.

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola revealed today that third-quarter earnings ran 13 percent ahead of year-ago figures while nine-month net showed a 12 percent gain. Company president J. Paul Austin noted, however, that the recent ban on the use of cyclamate artificial sweeteners would clip four to six cents from fourth-quarter earnings.

Profits in the third quarter were $42.51 million, or 74 cents a share, compared with $37.71 million, 66 cents a share, a year earlier. In the nine months, the company earned $99.07 million, $1.73 a share, up from $88.54 million, $1.55 a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue figures were not available.

U.S. Trade Center Opens in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The seventh and largest U. S. Trade Center was opened here today by Kenneth N. Davis jr., assistant secretary of Commerce.

The opening exhibit features the commercial and scientific application of lasers by 38 U.S. manufacturers. An international colloquium on laser technology, drawing scientists rfom America, Europe and the Middle East, will run through Thursday.

Prices Drop On Big Board; Trading Light

Dow Nears Support Level With 6.73 Drop

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined along a broad front today under tax-selling and other pressures as it approached an important testing area on the charts.

It was a blue Monday for the blue chips. Sears, Roebuck, the nation's largest retailer, and Du Pont, the biggest U.S. chemical company, each fell 2 1/4, to 69 1/8 and 115 3/8 respectively.

Weakness showed in defense and conglomerate stocks, as well as in virtually every other group. "The market," one Wall Street broker summed up, "simply had no bounce."

The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 6.73, closing at 842.58, its lowest level of the session. This marked the fifth successive decline in the popular indicator.

Moreover, it brought the Dow close to the 840 area which is popularly regarded as a "resistance" zone on the downside. If this area is penetrated decisively, some analysts commented, it could spell further near-term weakness for stock prices.

Once again, the market displayed its ability to change tone and direction quickly. Only one week ago, the Dow had finished at 863.05—the loftiest reading since early July.

But the current pounding of stock prices reflects, in addition to tax-selling and tax-switching activities for a bear-market year, continuing concern over tight credit at home and the course of the Vietnam conflict abroad.

The overall statistics contained little to warm the hearts of investors. The NYSE ended with declines in 1,003 issues and advances in only 356 stocks.

Volume continued relatively light at 10.12 million shares, compared with Friday's 10.58 million shares.

Memorex, the computer equipment stock, turned in the best gain on the Big Board by running up 8 points to 165. But most other computer and glamour issues ended in the loss column.

Lockheed Hit

Lockheed was hit hard late in the session and closed off 2 3/8 at 19 3/8 after steadying earlier. The Air Force has reduced its C5A order from Lockheed but the company says the reduction will not hurt financial results expected from the order.

General Dynamics was off 1 1/4 at 28 1/4. The Pentagon last week ordered the company's F-111s grounded because of engine troubles. Today, officials said the planes would be back in operation in a few days.

City Investing featured among the conglomerates, was off 1 1/4 at 28 1/2 as fourth most active issue. AMK eased 3/4 to 39 1/4, Litton was off 1 7/8 at 52 and Walter Kidde fell 1 5/8 at 55.

General Motors slipped 3/8 to 74 1/2 in active trade while other auto stocks also were fractionally lower.

Fed Defines Impact on Eurodollars

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—A member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors admitted today that the board's effort to limit U.S. banks' reliance on one unconventional source of funds had accelerated their efforts to find such funds in another direction.

This observation was made in a speech to the London School of Economics in London by Andrew F. Brimmer. A text of Mr. Brimmer's detailed analysis, keyed to the Eurodollar market, was made available here.

Mr. Brimmer noted that on Oct. 29, the Fed had announced that it was considering applying interest ceilings under its Regulation Q to funds received by member banks from the issuance of commercial paper.

Commercial paper is a form of promissory note issued by non-bank corporations, sold far above the 6.25 percent rate that banks seeking lendable funds can pay on large certificates of deposit.

Paper Outstanding

Because of the Fed's tight money policy, banks have been acquiring funds in part by paying high rates for commercial paper. Mr. Brimmer revealed that when the Fed acted, some 58 banks had $3.6 billion of such liabilities outstanding "through their subsidiaries or related one-bank holding companies." Fully half of this had been issued in the three months prior to the Fed ruling.

But in response to the Fed move, Mr. Brimmer said, U.S. banks "substantially increased their bidding for Eurodollar funds during the week ending Nov. 5.

"This development may well account for the sharp rise in Eurodollar rates during the last few days of October. As the commercial paper outstanding matures, banks probably will not be able to renew it at the existing rate ceilings. Thus, some of them may attempt to expand their borrowing in the Eurodollar market."

On the other hand, Mr. Brimmer noted that the higher cost of obtaining Eurodollars caused by the imposition of reserve margin requirements could dampen the banks' enthusiasm to pick up funds this way.

Using measures he said were comparable to those devised by the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Mr. Brimmer estimated that the size of the Eurodollar market at the end of June was $32 to $33 billion, up some $7 to $8 billion in the first six months of the year.

Thus Eurodollar funds (dollars held outside the United States) had about trebled since the end of 1965.

The Fed governor, in passing, revealed that just a handful of U.S. banks—14 to be exact—account for 95 percent of the Eurodollar business. It is this group of banks that have been able to soften the impact of Fed monetary policy by substantial resort to non-conventional sources of funds.

U.S. Takings

"The increase in U.S. bank borrowings of Eurodollars through their own overseas branches alone was $7.2 billion" in the first half of 1969, Mr. Brimmer said. "This was almost equal to our estimate of the increase in the net volume of funds in the Eurodollar system."

At mid-year, U.S. banks had borrowed $13.3 billion in Eurodollars through their foreign branches. By no small coincidence, the attrition in certificates of deposit from mid-December, 1968, to Oct. 29, 1969 was comparable: $12.9 billion.

For the first time, Mr. Brimmer gave an estimate of the additional reserves banks here have been required to hold against Eurodollar borrowings. In the four-week period beginning Oct. 16, banks needed to maintain $400 million in additional reserves on the average.

Cost Hikes Cited As BMW Raises Prices 5 Percent

MUNICH, Nov. 17 (AP).—Bayerische Motoren Werke AG today raised the prices of all its vehicles by an average 5 percent.

BMW attributed the need for a price hike to increased wages and material costs together with the financial burden of last month's 9.29 percent revaluation of the deutsche mark.

Daimler-Benz promptly announced it too would raise prices, by 4 to 5 percent, effective Wednesday. Other leading German manufacturers said they were studying the situation.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Amax 6¼-82	86¼	87¼
Amoco 6¾-83	90½	91¼
Armco In 7¾-80	94½	95½
AustriEl 6¾-82	91¾	92¾
AvonProd 6¼-81	88	89
BancoNaOb 7½-74	90	91
BEC 7-73	97½	98½
Bendix 8-79	99	100
Borg War 8-79	98½	99½
BrenAuto 6¾-77	92¾	93¾
Caisse Nat 6¾-82	88	89
Celanes 6¾-82	90½	91¼
ChevronO 6½-72	96¾	97¾
ChevronO 7-80	96	97
Chrysler 7-84	92	93
ContOil 7-80	95	96
Copen City 8-84	95½	97½
Copen Tel 6¾-82	88¾	89¾
CutlerH 7½-80	94½	95½
Cyanamid 5¾-80	88	89
Denmark 6¾-82	90	91
El & Mus 6¾-82	89½	90½
Eur C&S 6¾-87	91	93
Eur InvBk 6¾-80	92½	94½
ENI 6¾-88 June	92½	94½
ENI 6¾-88 Nov	92	94
Eriksberg 6¾-82	92½	93½
4 Seas. ww 7¼-84	103½	105
GenMills 7-80	92	93
W.R.Grace 5¾-80	84¼	85¼
Grangesb 6¾-87	88	89
Honda 7½-81	96¼	97¼
Honeywell 6-81	90½	91½
IcelandAlu 6¾-82	91	92
IntIncFund	900	920
IntUtil w/w 6¾-76	93	95
Kawasaki 7¾-73	98¾	99¾
Leasco 7-74	93½	94½
Mexico 7-82	86¼	87¼
Mitsubishi 7¾-73	99½	100½
MobilInt 7-86	94½	95½
Nabisco 6½-82	91½	92½
NacFin 7¼-82	87¼	88¼
N.Zealand 6¾-79	95¾	96¼
NipponEl 7½-81	91½	92½
NipponPet 7½-73	96¾	97¾
NorskHyd 6⅞-82	89½	90½
Occidental 7½-84	92¾	93¾
Olivetti 6¾-82	91¼	92¼
Oppland 6½-82	85½	86½
Oslo 6¾-77	95	96
Oslo 7¼-73	98¾	99¾
PhilIntF 6½-79	94¾	95¾
Portugal 6⅞-77	94½	95½
Proc&G 6½-82	91¾	92¾
Quebec Hydro 8-74	96¾	97¾
Renault 6¾-82	88¼	89¼
Rockwell 6⅞-73	95½	96½
Rott-Rijn 6¾-82	88	89
S.F.E 7-74	96½	97½
Shell Intl 6½-79	92½	93½
S.N.C.F. 6½-85	87¾	88¾
Siemens 5½-79	102½	103½
Simca 7-82	88½	89½
Sumitomo 7¾-73	98¾	99¾
Teledyne 7-73	98	99
Teled 6½-83 w/w	98¾	99¾
TransalpF 6¾-83	89	90
TransoG 7-81	91¾	92¾
T.R.W. 7¼-83	91½	92½
Zapatew/w 6¾-80	96	97½

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84	88	89½
Amro 5½-89	95	97
Apco 6-89	102½	104½
AKU 4¾-89	93	95
Alusuisse 4¾-87	97½	99½
Ambac 5½-83	87	88
AmCan 4¾-88	92	94
AmTob5¼-88	105	106
Asahi 6¼-84	100½	102½
Ashland 5-88	87	90½
BurmaO 5¼-88	88½	90
Chevron 5-88	99	100½
Chrysler 4¾-88	84	85½
Cummins 5-88	97½	99
Denny's 5¾-89	77	80½
Equity Fd 5¼-89	105	107
EastKodak 4½-88	98	99½
Firestone 5-88	100	101
Ford 5-88	84	86
GenElec 4¼-85	86	87½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	100	102
Hitachi 6¼-84	102¼	103¼
I.S.E. 5-88	102	103
I.S.E. 6¼-89	99¾	100¾
J. Logan 4¾-83	93½	95
WaltKidde 5-89	90	91
KLM 5¾-88	97	99
Komatsu 6¼-84	102½	104
Kubota 6½-84	96½	97½
Leasco 5-88	90	91½
Leasco 5-89	70½	72
LTV 5-88	58½	60
Levin Town 5-88	64½	66
MarMidland 5-88	101½	103
Miles 4¾-93	111½	112½
Mitsui 6¾-83	99½	101
Motorola 4½-83	96	97½
MurphyO 5-89	67½	69
Nabisco 5¼-88	101½	102½
OwensIll 5-77	103½	105
PanAm 5¼-88	86½	87½
Pepsico 4½-81	112	113
PhilMor 4½-88	103½	104½
PhilMor 4¾-89	97½	99
Phil'Lamp 4¾-83	110½	112
R.C.A. 5-88	96	97½
ReynMet 5-88	91½	92½
SCM 5¼-89	84	85½
Searle 4¾-88	93	94
Texaco 4½-88	85	87
Tyco Int 5-84	67½	69
UtahInt 5¾-83	120½	122
WardFood 5¾-88	90½	92
WarnLam 4½-88	120½	122

Sterling-DM Bonds

Ireland 7-81	94	96
N.Zealand 6¾-82	93½	95½
SiraKvina 7¼-83	94	96

Unit of Account Bonds

BancoFom 5.50-78	91	92
CassaMez 5½-78	87	88
Cavado 7⅜-80	95½	96½
ComFedEl 6½-84	87	88
Copen Gr 5⅜-84	89	90
Copen City 6¾-76	98	99
Copen City 6¾-80	93	94
CUI 6¾-77	98	99
Escom 7⅜-78	95	96
Eur C&S 5¾-86	91	92
NorgesK 5½-83	94	95
Redernes 6⅜-80	97	98
Reed 6¾-83	90	91
Sacor 6¾-76	99	100
Sacor 6¾-77	99	100

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.91	93.23	113.45
Previous	97.94	93.25	113.55

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Nov. 17, 1969

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AGRI-Fund	$1.07
A.I.I. Growth Fund	$11.24
Alexander Fund	$11.54
All Canadian Venture Fd.	Can.$4.58
Amca. U.S shares	S.F.83.50
Amer. Express Int'l Fund	$10.25
Am. Income Prop. B & S.	$8.00
Amer. Real Estate Trust	$9.11
Ampro Fund	$10.00
Anchor Unit Trust	11 6d
Anchor Unit Trust B.	9 9d
Anchor Wall Street Fund	$5.37
Aries Fund N.V.	$689.97
Ascot Fund	$5.31
Ascotronic Fund	$10.16
Atlantic Exempt Fund	19 6½d
Austral Trust S.A	$11.04
British-Amer. Invest. Fd.	$11.09
Buttress Int'l Dollar Fd.	$0.90+
Canabam Ltd.	$5.251
Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.81
Can. Security Growth Fd.	$4.04
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— Capital Growth Fund	$9.69
— Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.00
— Second Baham Inv Tr	$17.59
Carabico N.V. "B" shares	$9.08
Chan. Comm. Int'l Corp Fd	Can.$14.18
Chan. Comm. Leverage Fd	Can.$4.18
Channing Venture Fund	Can.$6.96
Combined Investments Fd.	$945.11
Convert Fd Int: A & B Sh.	$9.56
Convertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.10
Cosmopolitan Fund	$8.41
Crosby Fund S.A.	$9.23
Delta Investment Fund	$9.36
Delta Multifund	$8.30
Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$9.98
Ebor Channel Capital Tr.	17/9½d
Ebor Trust Chan. Island	11/1d
E.M.I.F. S.A	$10.68
Eurit European Shares	S.F.198.00
Eurunion	$38.15
Executive Fund Canada	$7.97
Executive Growth Fund	$9.06
F.A.I.T./N.V	$100.00
FD & S International Fund	$96.97
F.I.I.M.P.F.	$12.35
Fidelity International Fd.	$12.78
Fiducem	B.F.1,465
Finance Union	$12.31
First/Fund	$10.94
First Investor Amer Trust	$8.77
First Liberty Fund Ltd.	$10.00
First National City Fund	$20.51
First Security Capital Fund	$100.16
Fleming Fund S.A	$85.80
Fleming Japan Fund	$14.11
Fleschner Beckner Ehrlich	$6,235.37
Fonds Deltec	$13.34
Fonsa, Swiss Shares	S.F.118.50
Fonselex	S.F.2,941
Formula Selection Fund	S.F.119.57
Fortune Fund	$4.63
Frontier Growth Fund	$8.20
Frontier Trust	$11.77
Fund of Australia	$5.17
Galaxy Fund	$9.03
Global Fund	$8.59
Globinvest	S.F.105.00
Grand American Fd. N.V.	$5.00
Growth Equity Fund	$7.67
Hambro Overseas Fund	$9.84
Hausmann Holdings N.V.	$10.232
Hedged Investors Limited	$13.441
H.O.I.T.-Hobet	$27.93
ICOFUND	$10.31
ICT FUNDS:	
— The Dollar Fund	$13.26
— Realstock	$10.00
— Fund of New York	$15.56
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— Fonditalia	$12.53
— Fund of Funds	$21.93
— I.I.T.	$9.06
— Investors Fonds	D.M.23.60
— IOS Regent Fund	$9.59
— IOS Venture	Can.$4.98
— IOS Venture (Int'l)	$9.54
I.U.S.P.	$10.83
Interfix	$105.31
Int. Commodities Inv. Fd.	S.F.137.96
Interfund S.A.	$10.97
Intermarket Fund I.	$101.10
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd.	$20.62
Int'l Whiskey Fund	$1.00
Intervestor Growth Fund	$6.56
Intervestor Real Estate Fd	$9.41
Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.98
Japan Pacific Fund	$10.55
Japan Selection Fund	$33.90
Kleinwort Benson Int Fd.	$10.44
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$11.77
Lafayette Associates	$71.85
Lake Shore Fund	$119.49
Mad. Inter. Fund	$8.52
Maritime Equity Fund	Can.$1.87
M. & G. Island Fund	14/9½d
Midas Gold Fund	$37.95
Modal Positive Fund N.V.	$430.00
Mutual Accumulating	Can.$5.80
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	$19.07
Mutual Growth Fund	Can.$6.03
Neckermann-Fund	D.M.25.36
Nelson Fund	$1.022
N.A.M.F.	$97.87
Nordiska Fund Ltd	$9.64
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	$82.83
Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$10.61
Nor. Amer. Bank Fund	$23.33*
Olympic Capital Fund	$6.16
Pacific-Invest.	S.F.110.00
Pacific Seaboard Fund	$21.37
Pan. Amer. Growth Fund	$11.83
Pan. Amer. Income Fund	$5.09
Pan. Amer. Special Fund	$17.83
Performance Group Fund	$1.16
Real Estate Fund of Am	$10.20
Renta Fund	L.F.2,406
Roosevelt Fund	$9.13
S.A.F.E.	$15.40
Safit. S. Africa Shares	S.F.220.00
Security Growth Fund	$10.29
Selective Capital Fund	$14.43
Shareholders Am. Real Eq.	$9.10
Shareholders Excalibur	$9.75
Suma, Swiss Real Estate	S.F.151.50
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	$10.89
— Chase Selection Fund	$12.87
— Crossbow Fund	S.F.9.64
— Int'l Technology Fd.	$19.84
— Invest. Selection Fd.	$5.50
Sogelux Capital Fund	L.F.770
S. African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.8746
Stanhope Transat Fund	$16.74
S. & P. Dollar Fund	$5.16
S. & P. Sterling Fund	$4.58
Target Offshore	20/10d
The Commodity Fund	$9.25
The Nassau Fund Ltd.	$11.68
The Prop. Gr.Fd. of Amer.	$10.00
The U.S. Fund N.V.	$7.40
Transpacific Fund	$10.45
Tyndall Bermuda Fund	21/1d
Tyndall Inter. Fund	24/2d
Tyndall Overseas Fund	$1.04
Unifonds	S.F.40.00
United Capital Invest Fd.	$7.85
USI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	$1.36
— Un. Growth & Inc. Fd	$10.00
— USI Venture Fund	$10.50
— Euro-Am. Real Est Fd	$10.00
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
USIF Real Estate	$6.90
U.S. Income Properties	$8.99
US Trust Invest. Fund	$12.77
Universal Bk Stock Fund	$15.36
Washington Associates	$70.78
Westn Australia Miner Fd	$23.85
World Equity Growth Fd.	$935.00
World Insur Stock Fund	$14.38
World Real Est Stock Fd.	$14.56
Worldwide Securities	$45.60
Worldwide Special	$3.781
Zodiac Fund	$10.03

B F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxemburg francs; S.F—Swiss francs. D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; †—New; N.A.—Not available; +—offer price.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
33⅜	22¼	Fedders .40	73	31⅞	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	+ 1½
37½	26⅛	FedMog 1.80	24	26⅞	27	26½	26¾	— ¼
29½	18¾	FedPac Elec	15	22⅜	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29½	19	F Pac pf1.26	4	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
35	21⅞	FedPapBd 1	5	24	24¼	24	24	— ¼
43½	22½	FedSigns .60	14	30	30⅜	29¾	29⅞	— ⅜
40½	31	FedDeptStr 1	166	39½	39¾	38¾	38⅞	— ⅝
19⅝	8¾	Fed Mtg Inv	6	11	11⅛	11	11	
28½	21⅛	Ferro Cp .70	25	24½	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
43⅜	23⅜	Fibrebrd .70	23	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
43	23¼	FieldctM 1.40	8	30	30	30	30	— ¼
54⅜	31⅜	Filtrol 2	4	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	
37½	21⅜	Fin Federatn	72	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
66½	46¼	Firestne 1.60	127	55¼	55¼	55	55¼	
50⅜	32⅜	Fst Chrt 2.29f	235	42⅛	42¼	41½	42	— ⅛
82⅞	58	FstNCity 2.40	140	67⅞	67⅞	66½	66¾	— ⅜
40¼	31⅜	FstNatStr 1g	8	37	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅞
35⅝	26¾	Fischbch .80	16	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅝
25⅞	19¼	Fishr Fd .05d	23	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
27	13⅛	FisherSci .16	x45	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	13⅛	Flemins .50	8	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ¼
32½	23⅜	Flintkote 1	x161	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
92	78⅜	Flint pfA4.50	y160	81⅞	82⅜	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
46¼	20⅜	Fla E Coast	23	35⅜	35⅜	34½	34½	—1½
22¼	16¾	Fla Gas .50	13	19⅜	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
52½	42	Fla Pow 1.52	35	49	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¼
58⅝	27¼	FluorCp 2.03f	67	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	15⅝	Fly Tiger .10	74	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ½
38¼	21¼	FMC Cp .85	85	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
57½	37½	FMC pf2.25	9	38½	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ½
27⅛	20	FoodFair .90	23	23	23⅛	22½	22½	— ½
15¼	11	Foote CB .80	7	12⅜	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
30	13⅞	Foote Min	18	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
38	22	Foote pf2.20	6	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
54	41⅞	FordMot 2.40	235	44	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	— ¼
36¼	24⅜	ForMcKs .80	76	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
57½	40	FMcK pf1.80	5	48	48¾	48	48¾	+ ¾
27⅜	15¼	FostWhl .60b	72	18⅜	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
21	14⅜	Fost Wh pf 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
45⅞	27	Foxboro .60	13	36	36⅜	36	36	
35	18½	Frank Str .40	13	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
46½	22⅜	FreepSul 1.60	285	22⅞	23¼	22¼	22½	— ⅜
48⅜	32½	FruehCp 1.70	35	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ½
47	30¼	Fuqua In .67f	99	32⅞	33¼	32½	32¾	— ¼
		G						
67¼	41	GAC Cp 1.50	44	60	61	60	61	+ ½
44⅝	29¼	GAC Cp pf 1	1	42	42	42	42	—1
31⅛	15½	GAF Corp .40	153	17	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅞
41	22⅞	GAF pf1.20	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
36¾	22½	Garn Sko 1.30	46	24½	24½	23⅞	24¼	— ¾
38⅞	26⅛	GamS pf1.75	8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
36⅜	24⅜	GamS pf1.60	3	25⅜	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	24¾	Gannett .48	7	29	29	28½	28½	—1
11	6⅛	Gar Wood	33	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
38⅜	27¾	GardDen 1.30	23	32⅞	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	18¾	Garlock .80	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
21⅜	7⅞	Gatwyln .45p	32	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	14⅛	Gemini Cap	42	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
12⅝	10⅝	Geminin .56a	3	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
33½	25⅛	GnAInv 2.36g	4	28⅜	28½	28⅜	28½	— ¼
80½	40¼	GAmOil .60b	32	45⅛	45⅛	44	44	—1
48¾	31¾	GATran 1.60	70	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
17¼	12¾	Gen Banc .56	10	14	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
36⅞	16¼	GCable 1.10g	72	22⅛	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
32⅜	19⅜	Gen Cig 1.20	16	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
40½	23⅜	GnDevel .74f	39	30⅜	30⅞	30½	30⅜	
49⅛	3	GenDynam 1	93	29¼	29¼	28	28¼	—1¼
98⅜	81	Gen Elec 2.60	262	82½	83⅜	81¾	83⅛	— ⅜
21¼	11	Gn Firpf .34g	12	13⅛	14⅛	13¾	14	
86¼	71½	Gen Fds 2.60	73	84⅛	84⅞	84	84	— ¼
41½	16¼	Gen Host	50	18	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
43¼	26	Gen Inst .54f	153	37	37	36	36¼	— ¾
51¾	42	GenInstr pf 3	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
39¼	30	Gen Mills .88	103	38⅞	39	38⅝	39	
65½	54	GMills pf1.75	2	65	65	65	65	— ½
83⅝	70⅛	GenMot 4.30g	839	74⅜	74⅞	74¼	74½	— ⅜
87¾	73½	G Mot 5pf 5	5	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	
65½	55	G Mot pf3.75	2	56⅝	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	—
25	16¼	GenPCem .80	9	22⅜	22½	22¼	22½	
32⅜	22⅜	GPubUt 1.60	116	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ¼
17¼	10⅜	Gen Refract	27	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
59	38½	Gen Sig 1.20	8	50	50	49½	49½	—1
106	76½	Gen Sig pf 4	5	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ½
32¾	15⅜	GenStlInd .80	37	16⅛	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ½
40⅞	31	G Tel El 1.52	432	34⅝	35	34½	34½	— ¼
50⅜	41⅛	GTelEl pf2.50	25	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
20½	17¼	GTelF pf1.25	z80	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
21½	17½	GTel pfB1.30	z100	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
53	21½	GenTime .80	63	33½	33½	32¼	32½	—1
34⅝	17¼	Gen Tire 1b	90	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
83½	71½	G Tire pf 5	z30	71½	71½	71½	71½	
55	28	Genesco 1.60	45	30⅞	31	30⅛	30½	— ⅝
13½	11⅛	Genstar Ltd	12	12⅛	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½
40	30¾	GenuinePts 1	2	39	39	39	39	
55⅞	38½	Ga Pac .80b	297	53¼	53½	52½	52¾	— ¼
78½	55⅝	GaPac pf1.64	3	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	+ ⅜
54⅝	40	GaPac pf1.40	7	52½	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ¼
39	26¾	Gerber 1.10	18	37	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ¾
89½	54	GettyOil .38g	31	55¼	55½	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
19⅞	17¼	Getty pf1.20	3	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
21¼	11¼	Giant PC .80	20	11⅝	11¾	11½	11⅝	
40⅛	26½	Gibralt Fin	3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
31	16	Gidd Lew .80	37	17	17	16¾	16⅞	— ¾
58⅜	40¼	Gillette 1.40	408	47⅛	47¾	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
46½	36⅜	Gimbel Br 1	214	45	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
20	8⅝	Glen Alden	100	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
137½	59	GlenId pf 3	1	65	65	65	65	+3
68⅜	34	GlenAl pf2.25	1	36	36	36	36	
40⅞	22	Global Marin	111	22¾	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
25⅞	15	GlobeUn .80	13	18	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅞
66	30¾	Goodrich 1.72	190	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	
34	25⅜	Goodyear .85	3 0	30¼	30¾	30	30⅛	— ⅛
39½	26	GordJlyA .24	46	31⅛	31½	31	31¼	— ⅛
57¾	35	GouldInc 1.40	27	43¼	43¼	42	42⅝	— ⅝
49¾	25⅝	GraceCo 1.50	84	29¾	29⅞	29	29	— ⅝
47	27½	Granby 1.20a	x4	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	— ¼
29¼	21	GrandUn .80	102	29	29	28¾	28¾	
25⅛	13½	GraniteC Stl	56	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
32½	17¾	Granitev 1.40	11	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
58¾	39¼	GrantW 1.40	232	58⅝	59	58⅛	58¼	— ¼
51½	24⅜	GrayDrg 1.20	10	27½	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅛
35¾	25¼	Gt A&P 1.30	78	29⅞	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
17⅞	15	GrtNoir 1.35e	12	16⅛	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	
72	49⅞	GtNoPap 1.60	65	57	57½	56¾	57½	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	GtNorP pf.40	3	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
63½	42⅞	Gt Nor Ry 3	32	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅞	
31¼	21⅜	Gt West Finl	329	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
79	36	GtWnUnit .90	18	42½	42½	41½	41½	—1
26⅜	22¼	GWUn pf1.88	5	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
21¼	13¼	GtWashin .50	6	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
37⅝	25⅜	GreenGnt .96	4	32	32	32	32	
36½	20¾	GreenSh 1.20	12	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½	
25½	17½	Greyhound 1	116	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
36	27¼	Grolier .90	17	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¼
48¼	24½	GrummnCp 1	34	29⅝	29⅝	29	29½	
38½	33⅛	GlfLfHo'd .40	144	34⅞	35⅛	33½	33⅞	—1⅛
118⅝	71½	GlfMOh 2.80a	5	79⅝	79⅝	79	79	— ⅜
90¼	85	GulfMOh pf 5	1	85	85	85	85	
49	31⅜	Gulf Oil 1.50	483	31½	31½	30⅞	31⅛	— ¼
28⅜	11⅝	Gulf Resrces	49	12¾	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
46½	18⅛	GulfRes pf.20	4	19	19⅛	19	19	+ ½
36¾	19½	GlfRes pf1.30	15	20	20	19¾	20	— ⅜
27⅞	19½	GulfStaUt .96	234	23⅛	23¾	22⅞	23¼	— ¼

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
74	66	GulfSU pf4.52	z20	64	64	64	64	—3
70¾	59⅛	GulfSU pf4.40	z360	60	61	60	61	+1
50¼	19	GulfWin .40a	348	21½	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅜
161¼	62⅜	GulfW pf1.75	2	70¾	70¾	70	70	—6
203¾	79	GulfW pf3.50	4	90	90	88	88	—5
84	46¾	GulfW pf3.87	4	51½	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞	— ⅛
77¼	63	GulfW pf5.75	2	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
38½	17	Gulton Ind	48	21¾	21⅞	21	21	— ½
		H						
49	37½	HackWat 2.28	7	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	—1¼
48⅛	36⅜	HallPrt 1.40a	3	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅜
60½	41⅞	Halliburt 1.05	88	58½	58½	58	58	— ½
21⅜	11½	HamWat .56f	8	12⅜	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
38½	26¼	Hamm Pap 1	11	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
23	14	Hammnd .70	28	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
40½	29	Handimn .60	71	37⅞	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞	+ ¼
34⅝	27	Hand Har .72	3	31¼	31¼	31	31	
44¼	18	HanesCp .90	12	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	
44⅞	33¼	HannaM 1.30	x5	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
76	51	Harcourt 1	12	59	59	58½	58½	— ⅜
80¼	64¼	Harris Int 1	49	76¾	76¾	75¾	76⅛	— ⅜
27½	19	Harsco Cp 1	10	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	30⅜	HartSMrx .80	39	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
39½	21	Harv Al 1.20	63	28¾	28¾	28⅛	28¼	— ½
21¼	8½	Hat Corp .40	3	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
37½	30¾	Hawii El 1.32	9	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ¼
29¼	17	Hayes Alb 1	21	17¾	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
20⅞	13⅛	Yazeltine	25	18⅛	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
37½	17¼	HeclaMng .70	73	31	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
39	28¼	Heinz HJ .84	57	37¾	37⅞	37¼	37¾	— ¼
23¼	12⅛	Helene Curt	15	14⅛	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
26½	16¾	Heli Coil .80	10	23¼	23¼	23	23	
24⅜	15¼	Heller Int .60	90	20⅛	20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ½
32⅛	16½	Helme Pds 1	9	19⅛	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
29	16⅛	HelmrhP .20	16	19	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
10⅜	5¾	Hemisph Cap	60	7	7	6½	6½	— ¼
10¾	7¾	Hemlinc .63g	72	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
53⅜	30¼	Hercln 1.20g	44	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+ ¼
31⅛	21⅝	HershFd 1.10	43	23¾	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
43⅞	32	Heublein .80	42	42⅜	42⅝	41⅝	42⅜	+ ⅛
114⅜	75¼	HewPack .20	100	104	104	102⅝	103⅜	— ⅜
37¾	17¼	High Voltage	26	25⅜	25⅜	24½	24½	—1¼
70⅞	49	HiltonHotel 1	38	65¼	65¼	63⅞	63⅞	—1⅜
44	22¼	Hitco .15	1542	27⅛	27¼	26⅜	27	— ½
53½	41	Hobart 1.20	7	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	—1¼
33	24½	HoernWal .82	20	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	9⅛	Hoff Electrn	45	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
47⅜	34	HolidyInn .20	79	43½	43¾	43	43⅜	
70	48	HolidA 1.70b	9	65	65	64½	65	—1
37¼	20⅜	HollySug 1.20	9	22⅛	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
46	20	Homestke .40	91	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
157¼	107¾	Honeywl 1.20	66	148½	148½	146½	146¾	—1
47¼	27¾	Hoov Bl 1.20a	9	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
43½	32¼	Host Intl .30	37	42⅜	44	42⅜	43½	+ ¾
21	12⅜	Hotel Cp Am	32	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
23½	16½	Hotel pf 1.25	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
24	15½	Houd Ind .80	30	16⅛	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
27⅞	17¾	Houg Miff .40	16	24	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ½
48¼	35⅞	HousehF 1.10	106	43⅜	43½	41¼	41¼	—2
144¼	107¾	HousF pf4.40	3	128	128	124½	124½	—7
71¾	53	HousF pf2.37	11	64	64⅜	62	62	—3⅛
47	34¾	HoustLP 1.12	84	41¼	41¼	39⅜	39⅜	—1⅞
56	35¾	HoustNGs .80	68	50½	51½	50½	50½	
51⅝	37½	HouGs pf1.50	28	49⅞	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ¼
28⅛	18¾	How John .24	82	19¾	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
37⅞	23⅞	Howmet .70	49	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅞
		HudB fn3.40a	1	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	
24¼	16⅛	Hush Hat .40	5	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
		I						
35¼	28¾	IdahoPw 1.60	25	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
19¼	12⅛	Ideal Basic 1	95	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ¼
93	65¼	IdealB pf4.75	4	72	72	72	72	
36	30½	Ill Cent 1.14	37	34⅜	34½	33⅞	34⅛	
79½	55½	Ill Cen pf3.50	18	57½	58¼	57⅜	57⅜	
41¼	32	Ill Power 2	88	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
39	30½	Ill Pw pf2.35	z140	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
34	27¾	Ill Pw p2.04	z100	28½	28½	28½	28½	—1
18¾	11⅝	Imp Co Am	95	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
52¾	26⅜	INA Cp 1.40	189	37¼	37¼	36	36⅛	— ⅜
17⅜	12⅜	Income Capit	36	15⅛	15½	15	15	— ⅛
11¼	8¾	In CCom .74g	25	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Indian Hd .60	78	27	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
31	22½	IndplsPL 1.50	15	24⅜	24⅞	24½	24⅜	— ⅛
13	7¾	InElMex .52g	5	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅜	IndBancp .80	7	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
55¼	39⅛	IngerRand 2	106	42⅛	42⅛	41½	41½	— ⅜
46½	33⅜	IngRd pf2.35	16	36	36½	35¾	36	— ⅜
42⅜	28	Inland Stl 2	107	28½	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
27½	17⅜	InmontCp .76	15	17⅞	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
32½	20	Insilco .70b	34	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
33½	23	Inslic pfA1.25	8	26¾	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
58½	42⅜	Inspir Cop 3e	9	56	56	55½	55½	— ½
49	28	Interco 1	6	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
40⅝	26	InterlkSt 1.80	15	29⅜	29⅜	29½	29½	— ¼
368¾	291¾	IBM 4	179	363⅜	363¾	361½	362½	— ½
63½	45¼	IntFlaFr .40b	45	62	62	61⅜	62	— ⅜
38	25⅛	Int Harv 1.80	105	27⅛	27½	27	27	— ⅜
23	17⅞	IntHold 3.10g	10	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½	
58	31½	Int Indust	133	42	42⅜	42	42⅜	—1⅜
75	45⅛	Int Ind pf1.70	6	56¾	56¾	55	55½	—3
24⅜	11⅜	IntMiner .25p	125	13¼	13⅜	13	13	
62	50	IntMiner pf 4	1	50	50	50	50	
36⅜	15¼	Int Mng .30g	35	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	
42⅞	32⅜	Int Nick 1.20	175	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
46	34⅜	Int Pap 1.50	248	41¼	41½	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅜
73¾	62½	Int Pap pf 4	z20	64	64	63½	63½	— ½
19¼	11⅝	Intl Rectif	13	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
46⅜	30½	Int Salt 1.40	9	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ½
60½	46¼	Int T&T 1.05	547	58½	58⅜	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅝
111	89½	ITT pfI 4.50	7	104¾	105	104⅜	105	+ ¼
110	85	IntT&T pfJ 4	6	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
104	84	IntT&T pfK4	26	96½	97	96½	97	+ ½
85¼	69½	InTT pfL 5.50	z10	71½	71½	71½	71½	—1
43⅞	25¾	Int Util 1.40	22	26½	26⅜	26	26¼	— ¼
43⅞	26	Int Util A	29	26½	27⅜	26¼	27¼	+ ½
43½	25¾	IntUtil pf1.32	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
39⅝	21½	Interpace 1	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
112	70⅛	Interpce pf 5	3	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
28½	16¾	Int Brand .90	12	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
46½	26½	InterDStr .60	81	28¼	28¼	26	26	—2½
22⅞	18	IntersPw 1.24	20	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
71½	28¼	Iowa Beef	48	30⅞	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
26¼	18⅛	Ia El LP 1.30	8	19½	19¾	19½	19½	
28⅜	21½	Ia Ill GE 1.38	23	22⅜	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
34	24½	IowaPL 1.60	13	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27	— ¼
27¼	19⅜	IowaPSv 1.32	11	20⅜	20⅞	20½	20½	— ¼
31¾	24	Ipco Hosp .30	22	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅛
36½	24	ITE Imp .35	6	30	30	30	30	
93⅝	46½	Itek Corp	264	72½	72¾	70⅝	71¼	—2⅛
141	113	ITT Sv pf4.50	2	132	133	132	133	— ⅛
		J-K						
31⅜	12¼	JacksnAtl .24	63	16¼	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
18½	9½	JackAtl pf.40	4	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
18½	11¼	Jaeger .20	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50	20⅜	JapanF 1.49g	37	43	43⅜	43	43½	+ ⅜
		Japn fn1.49g	10	38⅜	39⅛	38¼	39	
37	24⅞	JeffnPilot .80	71	31⅛	31⅜	31	31⅜	— ¼
23⅛	16¾	JergensA .50	17	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
66⅜	55	JerCPL pf 4	z10	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ½

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
55⅜	43	Jewel Co 1.50	9	50¼	50⅜	50¼	50½	
40	27¾	Jim Walt .40	54	34⅜	34½	33⅞	33⅞	
44⅜	36¼	JimW pf1.60	30	40⅜	40⅝	39¾	39¾	
16	13⅜	JimWalt pf 1	z20	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
42⅜	31	JohnMan 1.20	65	32	33⅛	32	32⅜	
157½	101	JohnJhn .80a	x54	148	148	142	143	
31⅜	24¼	Johns Svc .88	36	30¼	31	30¼	31	+
58⅜	47	JohnSvc pf 2	1	56½	56½	56½	56½	
62⅜	45	JonLogan .80	21	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	+
34¼	20⅛	JoneLau 1.35	15	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
89	65½	Jones&L pf 5	z10	66⅜	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+
30¾	23¼	Jorgensn 1.30	12	24¾	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	
37½	27¾	Jostens .60	20	35½	35⅜	35	35	
37⅞	25¾	Joy Mfg 1.40	28	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	
41⅞	39½	Kaiser Al 1	61	37⅛	38	37⅛	37½	+
95	72½	Kais 57pf4.75	5	79¾	80⅛	79¾	80	+
95½	71	Kais 66pf4.75	2	75½	75½	75½	75½	
85	62¾	KaisAl pf4.12	2	67	67	67	67	
40	36	Kai 4.75pf2.37	z2	36¼	36½	36½	36⅞	
27½	17¾	Kais Cem .80	48	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
60½	41	KaisC pf2.50	18	56½	56½	56½	56½	+
39⅝	31⅛	KanC PwLt 2	49	33	33½	33	33	
71	55	KC PL pf4.20	z100	57½	57½	57	57	
56¼	34	KC Soulnd 2	13	42¾	44	42¾	44	
16⅞	14¼	KC Sou pf 1						
29¾	20½	Kan GE 1.36	46	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
24⅝	19½	KanPwL 1.18	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
28⅞	12	Katy Ind	16	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
50¾	29½	Kauf Brd .24	112	48	48⅜	48	48	
32⅜	18¾	KawecB .20b	20	25	25¼	25	25	
40¼	25¾	KayserRo .60	3	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	
46¼	32¼	Keebler 1.20	48	45	47¼	45	47	
63	17¼	Keller Ind .50	8	24	24	23½	23½	
45¼	39⅛	Kellogg 1.60	17	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	
53	32	Kelsey 1.30	16	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	
50⅝	35⅜	Kendall .60	x57	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	
36	24⅜	Kennmet .80	11	35	35	34¾	34¾	
55½	37	Kenncott 2.40	108	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
55½	35	KFCh Del .10	70	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	
33	26⅜	Ky. Util 1.48	11	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
124¾	80⅜	Kerr.Mc 1.50	42	98½	99	98	98⅜	
107¾	75½	KerrM pf4.50	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	
38⅝	28	KeystConIn 2	5	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28¼	
66½	34½	KiddeCo 1.65t	77	56½	56½	54¾	55	
84	58½	Kidde pf B4	1	73	73	73	73	
139	72	Kidd pf A2.20	2	116	116	116	116	
79¾	60½	KimbClk 2.20	62	78¾	79½	77⅝	79	
25⅞	14⅜	KingsDSt .40	311	22⅜	22⅞	22	22	
39½	19	KinneyNS .25	138	32⅝	32⅝	31⅜	31⅜	
65	37¼	Kinney pf1.25	52	63⅜	64	63	63⅝	
50	39⅜	Kirsch Co 1	17	49⅞	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	
85⅜	50½	KLM A 2.49g	8	56⅜	57	56½	56⅝	
51½	36¼	KnightN .25g	77	47⅜	47⅜	46½	46⅝	
48⅜	27¾	Koehring 2	19	28½	28⅜	28¼	28¼	
59	38½	Koehr pf2.75	1	40	40	40	40	
48¾	30¾	Koppers 1.60	x4	41⅜	41⅜	41½	41⅜	
66½	57	Koppers pf 4	y20	58½	58½	58½	58½	
16¼	12⅛	Koracorp Ind	23	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
48	36¾	Kraftco 1.70	134	39⅜	39⅜	39	39	
61	37⅜	Kresge SS .40	89	58	58	57¼	57¼	
39½	22⅜	Kroehler .80a	20	24⅜	24⅞	24	24	
41⅛	31⅜	Kroger 1.30	56	34	34¼	34	34	
		L						
24⅝	19⅝	Lac Gas 1.30	4	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	
32	24	Laman Sess 1	4	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
40½	31½	LaneBry 1.20	29	38½	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	
43⅜	30¼	Lanv Ritz .60	11	41⅛	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	
34⅞	16⅜	LatrobeSt .60	13	19¼	19½	18½	18⅝	
27½	16½	Lear Sieg .50	200	20⅞	20⅞	19⅜	20	
67½	48	LearSg pf2.25	39	50	51	50	50⅜	
54	22½	Leasco Data	197	27⅜	28	27¼	27⅜	
86½	37¾	LeasD pf2.20	37	45¼	45¾	44½	45	
36⅜	20	Leasewy .50b	70	26⅜	26⅜	26½	26⅝	
36⅜	20⅜	LeedsNor .50	32	23	23	21⅛	21⅛	
53⅜	21	Leesona .40	45	23⅛	23¼	22½	22⅞	
21⅜	15¼	LehPCem .60	47	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16	6⅜	Leh Val Ind	70	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
24½	20	Lehmn 1.61g	57	21¾	21¾	21½	21⅝	
20⅞	13¾	LeonardR .40	4	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½	
13⅜	10⅛	LeverFd Cap	50	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13	11	LevFinc .75a	12	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
20¼	11	LFC Financl	77	13¼	13½	13	13	
34⅝	17¾	LFE Corp	45	26⅜	28⅛	25¾	27⅛	
59⅝	44	LibOFrd 2.80	75	46⅜	46½	46⅛	46½	
95¾	74¼	LibOF pf4.75	28	78½	78½	78½	78½	
17½	7⅞	Libb. McN L	33	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
24⅜	14	LibertyCo .20	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27	15½	LiblyLn 1.30g	14	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	
24½	16⅜	LibyLn pf1.25	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
47	33¾	Ligg My 2.50	44	34⅜	34½	34¼	34¼	
119	91¼	Ligg My pf 7	z20	102	102	102	102	
107	77	LigMy pf5.25	1	78	78	78	78	
84½	61¼	LincinNt 1.80	167	75	76⅛	75	76	
85½	71	Linc Nat pf 3	43	77	78	77	77	
97¾	29¼	Ling TV 1.33	54	34½	34⅞	34¼	34½	
83	25	LingAA 2.71t	4	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
115½	58½	Ling TV pf 5	1	64	64	64	64	
19	9	Lionel Corp	73	11	11⅛	11	11	
74½	37⅛	Litton 1.89t	358	53	53	51½	52	
81	40	Litton ptc pf	64	59⅜	58⅜	56⅜	57	
57¼	34½	Litton pf B2	11	42½	42⅜	42	42	
50	21	LockhdA 1.20	1830	21⅜	21½	19	19	
61½	25	LoewsThe .13	239	36⅜	36⅜	35¼	35	
40½	14¼	Londntwn .30	26	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
27½	20⅛	LoneS Cem 1	20	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	
115	89¼	LoneSt pf4.50	1	108	108	108	108	
28⅜	17⅜	LoneSGa 1.12	x117	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	
30	22⅜	LongIsLt 1.30	67	24⅜	24½	23⅞	23⅞	
77½	66	LIL pf B 5	z50	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	
114	94	LIL pf I 5.75	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	101	
19⅞	8⅜	Loral Corp	29	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11	
76¼	49⅜	La Land 1.90	142	55¼	55¼	53	53	
35	28⅛	LouisGE 1.48	21	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33	
95⅜	75	Lou Nash 4a	11	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81	
30	21¼	Lowenstn .90	24	24	24	23⅜	23	
65	48	Lubrizol .60	6	64	64⅛	63½	64	
33⅝	26	Lucky Str .80	79	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	
42⅜	27½	Ludlow 1.08	6	34⅜	34⅜	33¾	33	
35⅞	24	Lukens Stl 1	8	28¼	28½	28⅛	27	
26⅜	19⅜	Lums Inc	188	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	
13¼	7½	LVO Corp	79	9⅛	9⅛	9½	9	
22	13⅜	Lyk Yng .30g	x44	15½	15⅜	15¼	15	
48	34½	LykYg pf2.50	40	35⅜	35⅞	35½	35	
		M						
37⅛	16¼	MacAnF .20b	46	28	28⅜	27⅞	28	
24⅛	9⅝	MacDonld .60	63	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10	
29½	14½	Macke Co .30	18	19⅜	19⅜	18⅝	18	
39⅝	30⅜	Macy RH 1	25	39⅜	39½	39	39	
71½	56½	Macy pf 4.25	z20	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58	
34⅝	22⅝	Mad Fd 3.71g	x33	26½	26½	26	26	
12⅜	6⅜	Mad Sq Gar	165	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6	
56⅜	39⅜	Magnvox 1.20	132	40⅜	41½	40⅜	41	
65⅜	38⅜	Mallory 1.80	63	50½	50½	49⅞	49	
38⅝	16½	ManInd .56b	55	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	20	
54⅝	36⅝	Manpowr .72	16	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52	
70	52½	ManHan 2.50	48	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69	
34	19½	MAPCO .70	21	26½	26⅜	25⅜	25	
59½	36⅜	Marathn 1.60	111	39⅛	39⅜	38¼	38	
64½	41¼	Marcor Inc 1	154	48⅜	49	48⅜	48	

(Continued on next page.)

Market Summary

Nov. 17, 1969

Most Actives—New York

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Lockhd Airc	183,000	19⅛	—2⅜
Penn. Cent	163,000	29⅜	+ ¼
Hitco	154,200	27	— ½
City Invest	103,500	28½	—1¼
SantaFe Int	94,000	36	—2
Reyn Tobac	90,800	48⅜	—1⅜
Texaco	90,700	30	
AMK Corp	88,800	29¼	— ⅝
Gen Motors	83,900	74½	— ⅜
Sperry Rnd	82,500	44	—1⅛
Occiden Pet	80,800	24⅝	— ¼
Phil Pet	80,200	25½	— ⅜
Am Tel Tel	77,100	53¼	— ½
Cater Trac	67,200	43¾	— ¾
Xerox Cp	61,200	105⅞	+1⅛

Volume, all stocks, 10,120,000 shares. Volume, 15 stocks, 1,500,900 shares. Ratio, 15 stocks, 14.85 percent. Average price, 15 stocks, $41.30. New 1969, highs, 11; lows, 33. Issues traded in: 1,611. Advances, 356; declines, 1,003; unchanged, 252. N.Y. stock index: 53.82 —0.41; industrial: 56.91 —0.42; transportation: 42.51 —0.26; utility: 41.53 —0.38; finance: 71.32 —0.65.

Most Actives—American

Cdn Homstd	63,600	18	+1⅛
NatHlth Ent	54,900	15	—1⅛
NatGn wt n	47,600	7½	— ¼
Bow Valley	45,500	20⅞	—2⅛
Asamera Oil	37,500	22⅝	
Banff Oil	37,000	11¾	+ ¼
Ecologic Sci	36,700	23⅛	— ¼
Susquehan	27,100	12¼	— ½
Tech Aerof	26,700	26	+ ¼
Airlift Intl	26,200	2¾	

Approx total stock sales	3,310,000
Stock sales year ago	7,140,965

Am. stock index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
$28.36	$27.91	$28.04	—$.21

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	846.36	851.04	837.45	842.53	— 6.73
20 RR	196.38	197.20	194.05	195.01	— 1.21
15 Utl	117.55	117.84	115.25	115.73	— 1.63
65 Stk	282.93	284.24	279.44	280.95	— 2.36

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	Change
425 Industrials	107.09	105.44	106.10	—.70
20 Railroads	40.80	40.15	40.40	—.15
55 Utilities	60.54	59.32	59.62	—.56
500 Stocks	97.36	95.82	96.41	—.66

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sell	*Short
Nov. 14	365,909	497,891	4,813
Nov. 13	408,943	539,080	4,701
Nov. 12	405,680	534,246	3,342
Nov. 11	404,447	492,060	3,328
Nov. 10	518,520	631,188	3,368

*These totals are included in the sales figures.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

s and Sls. Nets.
in $ 100s. First. High. Low Last. Chge.

(Stocks from preceding page.)

pf A2	.5	54½	54¾	54½	54¾	— ½
.777	14	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
1.60	19	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41½	
.24	19	56¼	56½	55¾	55½	— ⅛
1.-	37	48	49	48	49	+ ⅛
.60	18	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
.84	77	37½	38¾	37½	38¾	+ 1¼
1.10	18	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
1.10	240	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛
.40b	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
.24	18	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
1.20	39	69½	69½	69	69¼	+ ⅛
F 1	38	18¼	18⅜	17⅝	18	— ⅛
fn 1	3	17	17	16½	16½	
.20	52	67	67	66⅛	66¾	— 1⅛
1.60	162	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— 1
.50	11	23¼	23½	22¾	23⅛	— 1
1a	13	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
.60	29	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
.24	18	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
1.20	39	69½	69½	69	69¼	+ ⅛
F 1	38	18¼	18⅜	17⅝	18	— ⅛
fn 1	3	17	17	16½	16½	
.20	52	67	67	66⅛	66¾	— 1⅛
1.60	162	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— 1
.50	11	23¼	23½	22¾	23⅛	— 1
1a	13	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
.60	29	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
.40	175	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	
1.48	76	35¾	36⅛	35¾	36	+ ⅛
.60a	139	30⅛	30⅛	29¾	30	— ⅛
pf1.20	4	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
.40	23	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2	2100	133	133	133	133	
1.50	8	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
1.60	30	30	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
.70	17	18	18	17¾	17¾	
Corp 1	125	23½	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
pf82.50	2	97	97	96	96	— 1
1.20	41	90⅛	90¾	90	90	— ⅛
1.30	37	72	72¾	72	72	— ⅛
Cp	407	158	165	156	165	+ 8
1.40	7	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	+1
1.40a	153	107⅝	108⅛	107⅛	107½	— ½
.30	5	45⅞	46	45⅝	45⅞	
.24	68	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
.40	5	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
.50b	191	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	
20	60	56¾	56¾	54½	54½	— 2⅛
3	32	15⅞	16¼	15¾	16	— ⅛
1.68				17	16¾	17	+ ¼
.40a	64	55	56	55	55½	
.84	38	24	24	23½	23½	
.88	79	23½	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
1.40	41	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
1.20	81	11½	11⅝	11	11⅜	— ⅛
.60	101	71⅛	71⅝	69½	69⅝	— 1⅛
.60	2	32	32	31½	31½	— ½
Enterp	32	15½	15⅝	15	15⅜	— ⅛
1.60	91	117⅜	117½	116⅜	116⅝	— 1¼
1.20	23	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2.35	2610	100½	101	100	100	
1.80	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
A 5	14	70½	70½	70	70	— ⅛
1.60	5	24¼	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
pf3.50	240	57½	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
.80b	5	22¾	23	22¾	23	
pf2.75	18	52	52½	51	52½	
1.68	16	30⅝	31⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
1.68	17	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	
.40	37	17¾	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
2.40	32	63⅛	63⅝	62½	62½	— ⅛
.60	2	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
.80	17	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
1	222	144	144¼	142½	142⅝	— 1¼
rt						
	2974	1	7-16	1	7-16	1⅛	1¼	— 5-16
1.80	4	31½	31¾	31½	31½	
1.24	7	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
.40	52	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23⅛	— ⅛
1	7	6⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	— ¼
1.20	5	25⅛	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
.92p	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
.60	74	23	23¼	22⅞	22¾	— ⅛
5.20	4	81⅜	82½	81⅜	82⅛	+ 1⅛

N

Ch .70	12	61¾	61⅞	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
Sci .60	13	39⅜	39½	38⅝	39	
Cp .44e	115	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	
Airlin .40	122	33¾	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
2.50g	12	26½	26½	26¼	25½	— ⅛
2.20	81	49½	50¼	50¼	49½	50 +1
.80	17	72⅜	72¾	72¼	72⅝	— ⅛
1.50	10	64	64	64	64	
.20	177	144	144	141	141½	—3
.50	8	60½	60½	60	60	—1⅛
.50	27	18	18¼	17¾	18	+ ⅛
.90	106	19½	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
1.68	35	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
.20	28	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
.05	97	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
.68t	7	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
pf1.35	5	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
.85g	11	29	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
.80	11	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
.40	142	24½	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
.80	37	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
.60	34	21	21¼	21	21	
.40	3	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
.75	5	45½	46	45½	45½	
1.20	8	29¾	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
.90	12	45	45	44½	45	+ ½
2.12g	9	21¾	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
1.40a	215	102¾	103¼	101½	102	— ¼
2.70	258	48	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅜
1.64	74	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛

O

Elect .64	14	15¾	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Pd .80	18	27¼	27½	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Pet 1	808	25⅜	25¾	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Pet pf 4	2	75⅜	75⅜	75¼	75⅜	+ ⅛
pf 4.50	12	75¼	75½	75	75	— 1⅛
pf2.16	9	41	41½	40½	41¼	+ ½
Cp .80	45	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
pf1.87	13	36⅛	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
Edls 1.50	86	24	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
Ed pf4.44	250	66½	66	65½	66	+ ½
Ed pf3.90	240	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
Ed pf3.90	280	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
GE 1.88	78	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
NGs 1.12	23	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19½	
Corp .88	135	23	23	22⅝	23	
ark Ind 1f	15	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	20⅞	
daL3 .70	7	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
lika 1	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
ngerR 1.20	18	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Elec 2	42	30½	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Mar 1	37	27⅞	28¼	27¼	27½	— 1⅛
Co .65	10	20¼	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Trans 1	9	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
nsCp 1.40	17	86½	86½	86	86½	— ½
nsIII 1.35	17	68½	64	63¼	64	— ¼
nIII pf4.75	2	110½	110½	109¾	109¾	— ¼
nsIII pf 4	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	
indA .60	12	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅝	

P-Q

GEI 1.50	69	35½	35⅝	34½	34¼	—1
nEx .80a	9	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
.60	43	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Pet 2.50	XY7	27⅞	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
Pwl. 1.28	62	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
SwA .20p	159	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
AT&T 1.20	62	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
AT&T pf 6	2170	91	91¼	91	91	+ ⅛
Tin .80a	9	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
aCh .25	27	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
ASul .77g	74	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am .20p	338	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
h EP 1.60	48	34½	34½	33⅝	34	— ⅛
rcrft .40	30	35¼	35⅝	34¾	35	— ⅛
gas .72	19	23¼	23¾	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
keDavis 1	130	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
k Pen .80	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
nCen 2.40	1630	29½	29⅞	29	29¼	+ ⅛
nDix .60	52	18½	19	18½	18⅝	
n Fruit	19	11¾	11¾	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅜
ind pfC5	29	56	56	54½	54½	— 1⅛
tin pf4.20	36	48⅞	48⅞	47¾	47¾	— 1⅛
mSTW 2	12	80¼	80¼	80	80	— ½
ton 1.50	45	33¼	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Sim 1.22t	22	48	48¼	47½	47½	— ⅝
m pf1.60	15	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Co	86	17¾	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜

R

RalstonP .60	77	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27½	— ⅛
RalstP pf1.20	2	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	
Rancho inc .92	20	26	26	24½	25	— 1
RapidAm .75	568	21⅛	21½	20	20⅝	— 1
Raym Int .83	11	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	
Raytheon .60	193	37	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
Raytn pf1.12	5	39½	39½	38¾	39	— ⅛
RCA 1	345	40⅛	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	— ⅛
RCA cv pf 4	7	93¾	94½	93¾	94	+ ⅛
RCA pf3.50	240	57½	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
Reading Co	7	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Reading 1 pf	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Reading 2 pf	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
ReadCp 1.50	56	28	28¼	27½	27½	— ⅛
RdgBk pf1.37	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
ReeveB 1.50b	6	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
ReichCh .50	27	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
ReliabStr .60	4	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
RelianEl n.70	19	29¼	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Relian pf1.60	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— 1
Republic Co	98	37½	38	37	37½	— ⅛
RepubSt 2.50	1639	37¾	38	37½	37½	— 1
Revco DS .20	24	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½	— ⅛
RevereC 1.50	11	24	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Revlon 1.40	46	100	100⅛	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
Rex Chn 1.50	26	32⅛	32½	31¾	32	— ⅛
RexCh pf2.50	1	46½	46½	46½	46½	
Reyn Met .90	710	36	36⅜	35½	36	
ReynA pf4.50	7	84½	85½	84¼	84¼	— 1¼
ReynTob 2.40	908	49¾	49¾	48	48⅜	— 1⅝
ReyTn pf2.25	50	55¼	55½	53	53¼	—2¾
Rheingold .20	16	23¼	23¼	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Richardson .80	x4	22¾	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
RichMerr .90	99	59¾	59¾	59	59¼	— ⅛
Ricgel Pap 1	11	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— 1
RicgelTxt .80	22	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
RioGrand .60	36	12⅝	12¾	12⅜	12½	
RioGrn pf.80	26	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
RivianaF .80	14	27½	27⅝	27¼	27½	
Rohm Sci .85g	394	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
RobshCan .70	40	41⅝	41⅞	40	40⅜	—1
RobrinH 1.10	15	24¼	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
RobinsAH .40	73	41⅛	41½	40⅞	41	— ⅛
Rockwell 1.20	16	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Rohr Cp .80	26	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅛
RollinsInc .10	28	41¾	42⅜	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅛
Ronson .50b	18	12⅞	13¼	12	12⅛	
Roper Cp 1	6	20¼	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
RorerAm .70	37	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
RoyCCola .54	100	15⅝	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Royal Dut 2d	69	43¼	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
Roy Dut fn2d	10	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
Royal Ind 1	31	14½	14½	13⅞	14	— ⅜
RTE Corp .24	16	20	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Rubrnd 1.04	4	48	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅜
Rucker Co	19	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
RussTogs .68	58	18	18	17	17	— ⅛
RyderSys .50	37	46¼	47	46¼	47	

S

Safeway 1.10	x108	27¼	27⅜	26⅞	27	— ⅛
StJosLd 1.80	16	37¾	38⅛	36¾	36¾	— 1
StJosLP 1.04	1	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
StLSanF 2.40	10	43½	43½	43	43	
StRegisP 1.60	88	39⅞	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— 1
SanDiegGas 1	40	25½	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Sanders .20	228	28½	28½	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅜
Sangamo .40	192	27	27½	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅛
SaFeInd 1.60	106	27½	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
SanZelnt .30	940	37½	37½	35½	36	—2
SanWelSci .50	17	18½	18½	18	18¼	— ⅛
Saturn Ind	53	15⅝	15½	15	15⅛	
SavanhE 1.08	7	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
Schaefer Cp	10	50½	50⅝	50½	50½	
Schenley .40	23	24	24⅛	24	24	—1
Schrlby pf.50	5	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ½
Schering .83	108	56½	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— 1⅛
Schick	19	7⅛	7⅜	7	7	
SchlitzBr 1.40	8	75	75	74	74	—1
Schlmbr 1.40	100	103¾	103¾	100	100½	—3
Scient Resrc	163	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	
SCM Cp .65b	163	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
SciRe pf1.24k	6	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
SCOA Ind .60	5	22	22	22	22	
ScolLadF .50	19	30	30⅛	29¼	29¼	— 1
ScottFetz .80	36	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
ScottFore .60	20	25⅛	25⅞	25	25	
Scott Paper 1	71	32⅜	32⅞	32	32½	— ⅛
ScovilliM 1.40	12	47⅛	47¾	47	47	— ⅛
ScrewBt .20g	21	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Squibb B 1.50	44	65⅛	65⅝	65¼	65¼	
SquibbB pf 2	1	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
StaleyMf 1.40	8	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
St Brand 1.50	79	49	49⅛	48	49⅛	— ⅛
Seagrve .50b	9	33	33⅜	32½	32½	—1⅛
Sears GD 1.30	34	39	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	+ ⅛
SearsR 1.20a	252	71½	71½	69⅛	69⅞	—2¼
Seatrain Line	114	27	27¾	26¾	27¾	+1⅛
SEDCO .68	64	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Selton 1.05f	20	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Servmal .50b	82	21	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ¼
Shell Oil 2.40	94	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	53	— ⅛
ShellTra .75g	6	22½	22⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
ShellerGl .20	14	25⅛	25½	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
ShellGl pf1.40	2	21½	21½	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
ShellGl pf1.35	13	25½	26	25	25⅛	— ½
ShermWm 2	59	57⅝	57⅞	56¾	57⅜	— ⅛
Shulton .80b	19	39¼	39½	39½	39¼	— ⅛
Siegel Ht .48	7	12½	12½	12½	12½	
SierraPac .72	25	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
SignalCo 1.20	201	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
Signal pf2.50	1	52½	52½	52½	52½	— 1
Signal pf 1	1	23	23	23	23	+ ½
Signode 1.10	7	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ⅛
SimmPre .10	58	11	11	11	11¼	+ ⅜
Simmn 1.40a	x3	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
SimpPat .80b	3	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜
SingerCo 2.40	x130	83½	83½	83	83	— ⅛
Singer pf3.50	x1	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
Skelly Oil 1	71	41⅛	41½	41	41¼	+ ⅛
Skil Corp .90	15	38¼	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
Skyline .16	238	33⅜	34⅛	33	33⅜	— ⅛
SmithAO 1.40	23	43½	43½	42	42	—1½
Smith Intl .36	19	41½	42	41½	42	+ ½
Smith KF 2	316	46	46½	45¾	46⅛	— ⅛
Smucker .20	2	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
SolaBasic .50	48	14	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Soo Lin 2.25g	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
SOS Cons .40	5	23½	23½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
SCarEG 1.19	229	28	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
SouJerG 1.46	3	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Southdwn Inc	34	57	57¾	56¾	57⅜	+ ⅛
SoeastPS 1.08	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
SouCalE 1.40	67	33¾	33¾	33½	33	— ⅛
South Co 1.20	201	27½	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅛
SouthGE 1.40	2	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
SouNGas 1.40	35	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46⅝	
Sou Pac 1.80	176	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37¼	
Sou Ry 2.80a	49	47	47½	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
Sou Ry pf 1	11	14	14	13⅞	14	
Sweet Alrmot	10	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	
Sweet PS .70	114	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Spartan Ind	199	23¾	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
SpartanA .60	48	24	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Sparton .60	32	12½	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Sperry Hut 1	38	57	57	56	56¾	— ⅛
Sperry H pf 3	1	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ½
SperryR .67g	825	44¾	44¾	43⅞	44	—1⅛
Sprague .40	151	31⅞	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	—1
SpringsMill 1	2	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
SquareD .80	65	22⅝	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅛
Squibb B 1.50	44	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	
SquibbB pf 2	1	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
StaleyMf 1.40	8	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
St Brand 1.50	79	49	49⅛	48	49⅛	— ⅛
Seagrve .50b	9	33	33⅜	32½	32½	—1⅛
Sears GD 1.30	34	39	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	+ ⅛
SearsR 1.20a	252	71½	71½	69⅛	69⅞	—2¼
Seatrain Line	114	27	27¾	26¾	27¾	+1⅛
SEDCO .68	64	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Selton 1.05f	20	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Servmal .50b	82	21	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ¼
Shell Oil 2.40	94	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	53	— ⅛
ShellTra .75g	6	22½	22⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
ShellerGl .20	14	25⅛	25½	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
ShellGl pf1.40	2	21½	21½	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
ShellGl pf1.35	13	25½	26	25	25⅛	— ½
ShermWm 2	59	57⅝	57⅞	56¾	57⅜	— ⅛
Shulton .80b	19	39¼	39½	39½	39¼	— ⅛
Siegel Ht .48	7	12½	12½	12½	12½	
SierraPac .72	25	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
SignalCo 1.20	201	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
Signal pf2.50	1	52½	52½	52½	52½	— 1
Signal pf 1	1	23	23	23	23	+ ½
Signode 1.10	7	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ⅛
SimmPre .10	58	11	11	11	11¼	+ ⅜
Simmn 1.40a	x3	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
SimpPat .80b	3	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜
SingerCo 2.40	x130	83½	83½	83	83	— ⅛
Singer pf3.50	x1	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
Skelly Oil 1	71	41⅛	41½	41	41¼	+ ⅛
Skil Corp .90	15	38¼	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
Skyline .16	238	33⅜	34⅛	33	33⅜	— ⅛
SmithAO 1.40	23	43½	43½	42	42	—1½
Smith Intl .36	19	41½	42	41½	42	+ ½
Smith KF 2	316	46	46½	45¾	46⅛	— ⅛
Smucker .20	2	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
SolaBasic .50	48	14	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Soo Lin 2.25g	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
SOS Cons .40	5	23½	23½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
SCarEG 1.19	229	28	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
SouJerG 1.46	3	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Southdwn Inc	34	57	57¾	56¾	57⅜	+ ⅛
SoeastPS 1.08	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
SouCalE 1.40	67	33¾	33¾	33½	33	— ⅛
South Co 1.20	201	27½	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅛
SouthGE 1.40	2	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
SouNGas 1.40	35	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46⅝	
Sou Pac 1.80	176	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37¼	
Sou Ry 2.80a	49	47	47½	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
Sou Ry pf 1	11	14	14	13⅞	14	
Sweet Alrmot	10	25¾	25¾

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
14⅝	5⅜	Aber Pet	.07	13	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Acme Hamil		10	5¼	5½	5⅜	5½	
11½	4⅛	Acme Prec		17	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
27¼	10½	Adams Russ		18	12¾	13	12¾	13⅛	
25½	14¼	Aerodex		11	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
15⅞	11¼	AeroFlow	.30	xd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
39½	14⅜	Aerojet	.50a	8	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
32	14	Aeronca	.10g	16	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	Aerosoft	.76t	13	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
14¼	6⅞	Aerovox	Cp	6	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21⅜	10½	AIC Photo		18	12¾	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
22¼	9	Aiken Ind		7	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
50¾	31¾	Aileen Inc		9	37⅛	37¼	36½	36½	— ¾
16⅞	5½	AIM Cos		48	7⅜	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7½	2¾	Airlift Intl		262	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
18	10⅞	Airpax El	.20	21	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
20	8¾	Air West		71	10¾	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
17¾	10¼	Airwick B	.25	16	13⅛	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
40	17	Ajax Ma	.30g	9	23¾	24⅛	23¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
68	55	AlaPw	pf4.20	z75	59½	59½	58½	58½	— ½
42	31	Alan Wd	1.60	16	36⅜	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ¼
73	64½	Alan Wd	pf 5	z100	68	68	68	68	+ ½
19	9½	Alaska Airl		38	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
49½	19¾	Alaska Inter		52	32⅜	32⅝	32	32¼	— 1
14⅞	11	Aldon Ind		11	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
14¼	6¼	All Am Eng		6	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	
29⅝	11	Allegh Airl		21	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
21½	5	Alleg Airl	wt	6	9⅛	9½	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
24¼	10	AllegCorp	wt	10	12½	12⅝	12	12	— 1½
43¼	20½	Allen El	.76t	17	26½	26½	25½	26	— ⅛
23⅜	11¼	Allian T	.40g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
14⅞	5½	Allied Art		30	11½	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
29¾	13	AlliedCtl	.22p	11	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	
16⅜	10¾	Allison Stl	.40	3	11¾	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
51⅜	20½	AlloyUnl	.10e	49	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	— 1
27⅜	15	AlrightAu	.54	10	20½	20½	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	5	Alpha Indust		6	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Alsco	.75	4	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19⅜	8¾	AltamilCp	.20	22	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
23	13½	Alter Eds	.50	8	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
62	52	Alyca	pf2.75						
				z1300	54	54	54	54	— ⅜
26⅜	9⅞	AmerSpec	.44	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
12¾	6⅜	Amco	Indust	12	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20¼	11	A AurVnd	.20	5	12⅜	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
29½	12½	AmBl.frit	.60	11	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
27½	11	ABkStra	.30b	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
22⅜	18¼	AmFin	pf1.50	2	19½	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4½	A Israeli	.21g	18	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
71	38½	AmMfg	1.75g	3	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
47¾	27	Am Med	.12	19	41	41	40½	40¾	— ⅛
27½	12	Am Mgt Invs		76	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
36	26	Am Petr	.85g	57	34⅝	34¾	33⅜	34⅛	— ¾
10⅜	4⅛	Am Precis	.30g	10	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
11¼	9¾	AmStTr	.67g	8	10	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
17½	6¼	AmSat Equip		27	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24¾	14⅜	AmTech	.15g	36	22	22	21¾	21⅞	— ¾
25¼	12	Ames DS	.92f	1	15	15	15	15	
18½	6⅛	AMK wt		141	9	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	17¾	AmpcoMt	.60	2	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
61¾	32⅜	Amrep Corp		21	47⅜	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
11¼	13⅜	Anderson	.36	5	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
7⅞	6¼	AndreaRa	.25	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
7¾	3¼	vjAndy Gard		13	3	3⅜	3	3⅛	
28⅞	19½	Angelica	.18	3	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
8	2¾	Anglo Lautro		62	3	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅜	Ansul Co	.56	8	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
24	13	Anthony Ind		20	16¾	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	5⅛	AO Indust		151	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	12½	API Inst	.10g	17	20⅜	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
29⅛	17	APL Corp		32	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
13¾	6¼	Apollo Indust		15	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
32⅜	19	Applied Data		146	22⅜	23	22	22	— ⅜
20⅞	7½	Applied Dev		20	8⅞	9	8⅝	9	— ⅛
27¼	14½	Aquitain Cda		213	19	20¼	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛
		AquitnCda	fn	2	18⅞	19½	18⅜	19½	
9¾	3¾	Argus Inc		40	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28⅛	19½	Ark Best	.30g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
37⅞	24	ArkLGas	1.70	x53	31	31	29¾	30	— 1⅛
23	18	Arrow Elect		35	21¼	21¼	20	20½	— 1⅛
43⅜	17⅜	Asamera Oil		375	22⅞	23	22⅛	22⅜	
23½	14½	AssdBaby	.60	33	23⅜	23¾	19⅞	20	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	AssdFdSt	.20	5	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Astrex Inc		17	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
29⅞	15½	Astrodata		101	26	26½	25½	26	
9⅛	3¾	Atco Chem		48	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
40¾	27⅜	Athlone Ind		34	31¾	31⅞	30¾	31	— ⅜
22¾	17⅛	AticoFin	.40a	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
36½	26¼	AtlCLo	1.20a	1	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
35¼	29½	Atl Richf	wt	4	29¼	29¾	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
75	37¾	Atlas M	2.05a	33	71	72	71	72	+ 2⅜
5½	2¾	AtlasCorp	wt	100	3	3¼	3	3	
30⅝	22⅛	Austral Oil		39	32⅛	32⅞	31¾	31⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅜	Auto Bldg		39	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
120	63½	Auto Data	P	9	113¼	113¼	110	110	— 3⅛
43	20⅛	Automat Rad		24	37⅜	37¾	37	37⅜	— ⅛
27	13½	AutoSHP	.50b	12	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	5¾	Avco Corp	wt	77	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
11¼	3¾	Avien Inc		17	4⅜	4¾	4¼	4½	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅞	Avis Ind	.40f	17	12	12	11¾	11¾	— 1
43	31½	Avondl	1.20b	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛

B

29⅜	15¼	BACM Indust		3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	24⅜	BagdCop	.40a	11	25½	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
31⅞	20	Baker Ind	.24	13	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29½	+ ⅜
58⅜	40¼	Baldwin		1	48	48	48	48	— ¼
24⅜	8⅜	Ball Co	.36p	23	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
18⅜	9¼	Banff Oil		370	11¾	12⅜	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
7½	5½	BangPunt	wt	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
41	21¾	BankUtil	.37g	3	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
18½	7¾	Banner Indus		63	9	9⅛	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	13½	BarbLynn	.32	23	14½	14⅞	14	21⅜	
36	17½	Barnes Eng		3	19½	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
18¾	8¼	Barnwell Ind		17	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	17	Barry RG		2	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
29¼	17¼	BarryWrt	.30	19	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
22¼	8¾	Bartell Med		99	13⅜	14⅛	13½	14	+ ⅜
13⅜	7¾	Barth Sp	.33	12	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
31⅛	13	Barton Cand		14	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
36	6	Baruch Fost		55	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
42½	17⅛	Beck Ind		16	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
[illegible]		Beco Ind		1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	7	Becton Dickn		24	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
47⅜	38⅝	BellTelC	2.50	6	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	— 1
[illegible]		Benrus Corp		1	[illegible]				— ⅛
33	24⅝	Be.gBrun	.24	172	28⅛	32⅛	28⅛	26⅝	— 2¼
6⅛	4½	Berg B	pf1.15	22	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	— ⅛
22	8½	Berica Corp		8	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
24	9¼	Beth Cp	.30g	4	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
43	22	Bevo Ind		57	[illegible]				— ½
7⅜	3⅜	Big Apple		17	11¾	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
26½	17⅞	Big Bear A		1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
48¾	29⅛	Binney	1.20	1	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
14⅜	5¼	Bishop Ind		32	6⅝	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
15½	4⅝	Bloomfld Bld		19	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅜	Bluebird	Inc	70	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
35½	17¾	Bohack	.70f	7	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
20½	8¾	Botany	Ind	33	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
10¾	4⅜	Bowling	Corp	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13	5⅜	Bowmar	Inst	15	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
40½	19	Bowne Co	.16	9	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅜
39⅜	14⅜	Eow Vall	.10	455	22⅜	22⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— 2¼
20½	16⅝	Bradfrd	.40a	17	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
29¾	20¼	Brandywin	1	7	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	8	BranAirw	wt	18	12½	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
21½	9½	Bran Airw	A	74	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
25½	13⅝	BrascanLt	1a	39	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	21	Braun En	.32	x2	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅜	Breeze	.80g	14	15⅜	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
20½	11½	BrAmTr	.51g	40	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23½	13¼	Brit Pet	.47g	210	15⅜	15½	15	15	— ⅛
		Br Pet	fn.47g	3	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
37⅛	21	Bro Dart	Ind	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
10⅝	5	Brody Stg	.16	3	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
20⅜	15	BrkPerk	.20a	18	19⅛	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
23	18⅜	BrwnFA	.40b	5	22¾	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
23¼	17½	BrwnFB	.40b	5	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
10⅜	7	BTU Eng	.28	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	7¾	Buehler Cp		14	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26¾	11¾	Buellind	.10d	4	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17½	
26½	16⅜	Bundy Corp	1	11	19	19½	19	19¾	+ ⅛
7¾	4	Burr JP		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46½	15	Busfir Av	.20b	5	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	
27½	19¼	Buttes Gs	Oil	33	24¾	24¾	24	24	— ¾
21¾	10	Byers	.36a	4	11	11	11	11	— ⅛

C

19⅝	8¼	Cablecom Gn		7	18	18½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
23	13¾	Caldor	.94f	6	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
37½	16¼	Calcomp		81	29	29	28	28¼	— ⅛

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
13⅝	7⅝	Campbl Chib		163	12½	12½	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	9⅛	CampbM	.32	22	14⅛	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
10⅝	5¼	CdnExp	G&O	43	5 13-16	5 15-16	5¼	5⅜	-3-16
25½	9⅜	Cdn Gridoil		54	14½	14½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
25⅜	9 9-16	Cdn Homestd		636	17½	18	17⅜	18	+1⅛
34⅞	24⅛	Cdn Int'P	1.60	5	27¼	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
21⅜	12¼	Cdn Javelin		92	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ½
9⅛	4¼	Cdn Marconi		6	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	27⅜	Cdn Sup	Oil	20	32⅛	32½	31⅝	31¾	— ½
19⅛	9¾	Canavarl	.50f	25	10½	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
21½	6¾	Canoga Ind		16	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
55¼	29	Cap Ind	.32g	15	52¾	52¾	51½	51½	—1½
19⅛	13¼	CapitolPd	.15	3	16	16	16	16	
51	29⅜	Career Acad		76	47⅞	47⅞	47	47⅜	
24⅛	17⅜	Caresse	.30g	12	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
103¼	83¼	Carlson		8	100¾	101	100¼	100¼	—1
21¾	13⅜	Caro Pipe	.72	1	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
81½	69¼	Caro PL	pf 5	z110	71½	72	71	72	+1½
26⅜	20⅛	CastleAM	.80	1	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
16⅜	6¼	Castleton	Ind	64	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
35⅜	16⅛	Cavitron	Cp	16	21⅛	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	5⅜	CBK	Agrm	47	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
25⅞	11⅜	Celtic	Craft	48	13⅜	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
55	48½	CenMe	pf3.50	z40	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	— ⅜
66	53	CenP&L	pf 4	225	54	54	54	54	+7
28¼	19½	CentSec	2.45g	14	23⅜	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	16½	Centry El	.60	3	22½	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
14⅜	5	Century Geo		18	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15	8½	Centrvind	.24	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
16	8¾	Certified	Cp	16	11⅜	11⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
24¼	14½	ChadMil	.05g	10	19½	19½	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
38⅛	18⅜	ChampH	.16e	97	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	— ⅜
14⅜	12	Chalt Gas	.64	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
27¼	13⅜	Chelsea	.24	28	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
42	31½	ChiRivt	1.60a	2	33¼	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
25¼	17½	Christian	Oil	110	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
117	91½	Cinegrama		101	12	12	11½	12	— ⅛
26⅜	17¾	Circle	F	40	10	25	25½	25	— ⅜
16⅝	8	CircuitF	1.50f	105	15½	15½	14	14	— 1½
16	9¾	CityGsFla	.50	7	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
12¼	6¼	ClarkCbl	.05g	4	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅞	Clarostat		18	10	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
25¾	9½	Clary Corp		29	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	11½	Closay	.82f	26	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
69⅜	39	CMI Corp		2	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ½
10⅝	3⅝	Coburn	.30	46	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
35⅜	22	Colf Mat	.60	12	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
11⅜	7⅝	CohuElec	.15	19	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	
14½	10½	Cole Drug	.25	15	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅝
45½	30⅝	Cole Natl	.44	30	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
46⅞	25⅛	Colecolnd	.16	8	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
46¾	16⅛	Corp Inc		11	49⅞	49⅞	47¾	47¾	— 1⅛
51¼	27	CorrBlc	1.20	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
20¾	7	Cosmodyne		19	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4 11-16	2⅞	Courtids	.11e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+3-16
24	20½	Craig Corp		125	20½	20½	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
40½	28¼	Creole P	2.60	7⅛	29¼	29¼	26¾	29	— ¼
19¼	6½	Crestmont		9	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22	23⅜	Crompin	1.40	2	27	27	26¼	26¼	
13¼	7¼	CrowleyM	.20	4	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
39⅞	22⅛	CrownPet	.60	17	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	10½	Crystel Oil		74	11½	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅜
36¼	16⅜	Cubic Corp		21	23¾	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— 1⅛
32½	20½	Cutter A	.44	21	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜

D

10½	7¾	Daitch	.10g	20	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	
29½	19½	Damon Corp		20	26	28	26	27	+1
19¾	10½	DamonCr	.40	10	17⅛	17⅛	10¼	11	
25½	21¾	Daniel	.18g	2	24	24¼	24	24¼	
10½	5	Daryl Indus		7	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
7¼	7½	Data Cont		2	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
30¼	22¾	Data Process		103	36⅜	36⅝	35¼	36¼	— ⅛
27⅞	12⅜	DataProd	Co	118	19⅛	19¾	18¾	19	— ½
23⅜	11⅛	Day Mln	.15g	24	15¾	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
46⅜	27⅜	Daylinlnc	.40	15	39½	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
21¾	10½	Daylinlnc	wt	12	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	DC Tran	A	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	
52¾	24⅜	Dearborn	Cp	28	28	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅜	DeJurAm	.30	3	10	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅜	Del Labs		33	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
74⅜	40⅜	Deltona	Corp	139	56¾	57¾	56½	57⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Deltown	Fds	9	6¾	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Desolitors	I	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— 1
37⅜	19⅛	DeroRsch	Dv	18	25⅞	27	25	26½	— ½
45½	39	Deseret	Ph	2	49	49	49	49	
14⅛	7⅛	Detecto	a .25	16	9⅛	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
98¾	54½	Digital	Equip	182	99¾	102¾	98	99	— ⅜
17¼	14	DillerdD	.2	6	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
12¾	5	Diodes	Inc	18	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24¼	12⅜	Diversey	.50	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	/
34½	17	Dixilyn	Corp	41	23½	25⅜	24¼	24½	— ⅛
36	22⅛	DMH	Corp	41	32½	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
14¼	5⅞	Dome	Petrol	98	77	78¾	74⅜	74⅞	—2⅛
16⅜	11⅛	Dorntar	.60	35	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
28	17⅜	Dorsey	.10	68	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
13⅜	8½	DPA	Inc	43	11½	11½	11	11	
18	9½	Driver	Harr	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
30	12	Drug	Fair	188	26½	26¾	25⅝	26⅛	— ½
10⅜	3⅜	Duraloy		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	5⅜	Duro Test	.25b	29	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
19½	7⅞	Dynalectr		36	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	

E

21⅜	11⅜	Eagle Clo	.25	12	13⅛	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	15¼	E Schelb	.64	111	18¾	19¾	18⅛	19⅜	+1½
14⅛	8½	Earth Resrcs		66	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
27⅜	11	East Air	Dev	19	22¼	22¾	22	22¼	— ¾
32½	25	East Co	1.40	5	27½	27½	27½	27½	
17⅛	6½	Eastn Frt	W	6	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅜	EazorEx	.37p	2	8	8	8	8	
22¾	10¾	Edmer	Cp	48	15	15	14

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
		J-K							
45	30½	MaulBros	.20	13	37½	39¼	37	37	— ½
26⅞	17½	Maulsind	.30	3	17½	17½	17¾	17¾	— ¼
16¼	7½	McCrory wt		19	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
16¾	7¾	McCror wt n		21	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
67	29⅝	McCull Oil	.2f	89	28	29¼	27	27	— 1
18½	13¾	McDonn	.51g	9	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
27⅛	16½	Moans FW	1	3	18½	18½	16½	16½	
15	5¾	MeccoJoiety	A	19	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
31	19¾	MEM Co	.72	7	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
49	13½	Monasco	.03i	42	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜	— ⅛
22¾	16⅝	Merle N	.20g	2	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
6¾	3	Merrill Isl		52	3⅞	3 15-16		3¾	3 13-16	+1-16
53⅞	32⅝	Mesa Pet	.10	25	46⅜	46½	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
91⅞	60¾	Mes sr	pf2.20	5	86	86	86	86	+1
91	69½	Mesa pf	2.20	5	85½	85½	85½	85½	— ½
20⅛	16½	Metaframe		24	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
11¼	5¾	Mich Sug	.10	19	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3½	Mich Sg	pf.24	1	3½	3½	3½	3½	
36⅞	15¾	Microwave		44	27½	27¾	27	27	—1
25⅞	17⅜	Midland	.60	14	17⅝	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	
12¾	8½	MidwFirst	.20	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
61	17⅝	Mitze Elect		134	54	54¼	52½	53½	— ⅞
27⅛	13	MitchVahl	.03i	12	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
67½	25½	Mill W	pf2.25	255	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1½
20¾	12⅝	MillChryx	.63i	65	18	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
16½	6¼	MiloElec	.05p	54	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
35	20½	Milnes Roy		10	33½	33¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
39⅝	33½	MPrs Al	1.50	2	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
31½	21	MoBeef Pkrs		14	29⅛	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
17½	8	McKanTex	ct	3	9	9¼	9	9	
8¾	7½	Mite Corp		56	12	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
22	16⅜	Mobile Home		78	22	23	22	22½	— ⅛
13⅞	9	Mohawk Airl		42	7	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
89½	55¾	Mohwk Data		38	76½	76½	76	76½	+1¼
12⅞	6¼	Molybd Con		38	11⅜	11¼	10¾	11⅜	— ⅛
40½	25⅛	Molybd	1.60	34	39¼	39½	37¾	39¼	—1¼
9¾	4	Monarch		12	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
20¾	19¾	MonRes Al	1.50	2	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
10⅝	7¾	Monterey		10	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10⅜	4	Morse Ind		23	10¼	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
12	5	Mosinee Pap		3	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	MtnStMic	.16	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
31¾	22¾	Mouldings	n	47	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
20	16½	Mov Star	.50	7	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
14⅛	6	Mowbark		5	8¾	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅛	Multifilm	.79f	18	13½	13½	12⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
23	14¾	Murry Oh	.40	14	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅜	Muter Co		10	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23	12¾	MVDA Co	.80	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
		N							
18⅝	8¼	Napco	.86f	3	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅜	7¾	Narda Micro		19	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
13⅜	6¾	Nat Altafla		9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4½	NatBellH	.25f	45	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
40¾	21¼	N Cash	.15g	2480	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
34⅛	9	Nat Gen wt		41	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
20⅛	6¾	Nat Gen wt	n	476	7¾	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
17¾	8¼	Nat Hith Ent		549	15¾	15¾	14¾	15	—1⅛
15	4¾	Nat Ind wt		25	5	5¼	5	5	
16	6¾	Nat Radio	Co	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
24⅜	12¾	N Realty	.80	33	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
39¾	21½	Net Systems		9	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
18⅛	10	NBD Ind		4	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
29½	12	Needham	.20	12	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
17½	11¾	Neisner	.05g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23¾	11	NestleLe	.30	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33	16½	NENuclr	.30	4	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
20½	11	N HempB	.10	13	13	13	12	12	— ⅛
9¾	3½	Newfldla Mn		83	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
25¾	15¾	New Mex&Ar		6	19⅜	19⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
10⅜		NewPark Mn		62	10¼	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
74⅜	47½	New Process		92	73½	73½	72½	77	+3½
69½	41⅛	NYTimeA	.80	8	52½	53½	52½	53½	+ ⅛
16⅜	10	NiagFrSv	.20	13	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
27¾	12¾	NMS Indust		64	21¼	21¼	19	19½	—1¼
20¾	17¾	Nerl So Ry		6	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
27½	21	NoAlArg	.62g	61	23½	23½	23½	24	+ ⅛
13	6¾	Nor Am Roy		11	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
29¾	19½	NoAmSug	.80	32	27½	27½	27	27	
16½	6¾	Nor Cdn Oils		122	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
20½	8¾	NoEssx Airlin		91	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
68	56½	NIRPS	pf4.25	2120	57	57	57	57	
		Newst Ind wt		45	7	7	6¾	6¾	
46½	22	Novo Cp	.99	10	22¼	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
7¾	4⅞	Nuclear Am		73	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
31½	26	Nuclear Data		17	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	
39	10⅝	Nytronics	1f	97	14¾	15⅛	14½	14⅝	
		O							
38½	27½	OHshore Co		10	33½	33¾	33¼	33¼	
51¾	37¾	Ohio Brass	2	1	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	20½	OKC Corp	.40	122	31¾	31¾	29¾	29¾	—1½
20	9½	Okonite	.75p	9	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	3¾	Okonite wt		6	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20⅜	7¼	Old Town		5	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
41⅜	27½	Olla Ind		12	36¼	36½	35	35	—1½
26¼	9½	Originala	.30	9	10¼	12½	12	12	
15⅜	4½	Ormund Ind		29	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
18⅜	8½	OSullivan	.50	1	9¼	9½	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
48	25⅜	OverhdDr	.60	8	32½	32½	32	32	— ¼
15¾	5⅜	Oxford Elec		17	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
20½	12	OxfrdEl	pf.56	z100	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
59	19½	OxfdFst	1.63f	12	24½	25	24½	25	+1
9½	6⅛	Ozark Airline		127	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
		P-Q							
12¾	4⅜	P&F Indust		21	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Pac Cst Prop		16	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
25¾	21⅜	PckSp	1.5a	25	21½	21¾	21½	21½	
22¾	18¼	PGtc	pf 1.37	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
20¾	16¾	PGE	spf 1.25	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	16	PG	rspf1.25	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
28	16¼	PG	rspfA1.25	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
19	16	PG	4.08pfI.02	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18	14½	PG	4.56pfI.69	1	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
29¾	23¾	Pratts	pf2.25	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
30		Peckfield	.60b	11	34	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
13½	4½	Pac Indus		37	6	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
70	62	Pac Lt	pf4.75	2200	62¼	63	62	62	— ⅛
70	59	Pac Lt	pf4.50	2250	60¼	60½	60	60	— ⅛
68½	57	Pac Lt	pf4.36	2110	58	59½	58	59½	— ⅛
18½	13¾	PacNwInt		6	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
25	21⅛	PacSLoan	.80	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
17¾	9½	PacSmAir	wt	8	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
29½	14¾	PalCp	A .88	8	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
13⅛	6¾	Pantasote	.41f	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15	7¾	Park Ch	.30a	—	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
17⅛	9¼	Park Ele	.61f	22	11	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
14⅛	10¼	Parklan Hos		44	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
35¾	19¼	Pat PPap	.36	6	22¾	22¾	22¾	21¾	— ⅛
16⅜	6¼	PaloCan	.20g	38	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
32¾	20	Pecl Elder		24	23¼	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
18¼	9¼	Penn En	.53a	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16	7¾	Pennsb	.30a	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7¾	3½	Penrun Ei		52	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
59¼	26¼	Pep Boys	.84	2	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
45½	29½	PEPI Inc		54	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
43¾	28½	Permanecr		2	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
14⅜	8½	PhillgD	.87g	37	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
32½	18¼	PhillipScr	.20	253	29¾	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅛
39½	8¼	Phoenix	.97f	57	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18⅜	8¼	Piccadlly Airc		4	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
55½	32	Pickwick Intl		34	52½	53½	52½	53½	— ⅛
18¼	9¾	Pierce G	.40	2	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
27½	15	Pioneer Plas		7	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	— ⅛
25½	11⅜	Pioneerav	.44f	10	13⅜	13½	13½	13½	
30½	20½	PitGasMain		4	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
32¼	29¾	Pittway	.40b	5	36	36½	36	36	— ⅛
32¾	18½	PittWVir	.54	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
30¾	23½	PKL Co		6	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
47½	16½	Plant Ind		45	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
29½	10¼	Plaza Group		24	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
44½	12¼	Plume Alwod		24	12¾	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
34⅛	23¼	Plymem	1.02f	11	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
11	6¼	PlyRub B	.15	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
39¼	19¼	Pluronic Dyn		17	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
10½	4¾	Polaroid	.61	31	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
42⅜	17¼	Poloron	1.55f	98	22¼	22¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24	12	Polyfur	1.22f	9	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
46	23¾	Potter Inst		61	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	—1⅛
14⅜	10¼	Pow Can	.44	2	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
36½	11¼	Prairie Oil		138	22¼	22¼	20½	20¾	— ⅛
39¼	32¼	Pratlt	pf2.25	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
15¾	4¾	PrecMrld	.48	78	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
24½	14	PresRit A	.80	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
23½	12	PresRit B	.80	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
23½	13½	Proler	.60	10	15	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
12¾	9½	Prov Gas	.64	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
33¼	16½	PrudRsrc	.80	42	32¾	32½	31¾	31¾	—1½
38½	23½	PruonBldg	.28	4	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
69¼	58½	PSCalo	pf4.25	255	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
18⅜	6¾	Puritan Fash		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
25¾	21⅜	Pyle Natl	.60	2	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	8½	Pyroil Co	.24	2	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
		R							
35½	23¼	Ramada	.24	91	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
13	5⅛	Ramer Ind		24	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	6¼	Rapid Am wt		62	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Rath Pack		43	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
23⅜	12⅝	RaymEng	.36	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
23	7½	Reading Ind		14	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26⅜	21	Realinv	1.20a	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
28	21¼	RealIvE	.25a	39	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
14⅞	11¼	Realty E	wt	9	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
11¾	4	REDM Corp		16	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
57¾	31½	Redman	.20a	73	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
10½	4½	Reeves Ind		25	5¼	5¼	5	5	
25½	12¾	Reeves Telec		26	19	19	18½	18¾	— ⅛
24¼	13⅛	Remco Ind		10	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
27¼	17¾	Rem Ar	.80a	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
48¾	21⅜	ResrchCl	.08	45	44½	45¾	44½	45¾	+1¼
20⅛	10	Reserve OG		67	11	11¼	11	11¼	
18⅝	9	Restoflx	.50b	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
61¾	14⅝	ResortsIntl A		115	16⅛	17	15½	17	+1⅛
61	15½	ResortsIntl B		3	15½	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ⅛
47½	16	Resy Asso	.28	76	24⅝	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
22¼	20½	Rex Noreco		26	21⅛	22½	21⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	7¼	RIC Intl Ind		50	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
23¼	11	Richford Ind		11	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
13¾	7¼	RicoAro Mng		9	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
26	10⅝	Riker Maxon		75	17⅜	18	16¾	17½	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Riker Mom	pf	19	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
29½	15	RioAlgom	.60	2	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½	— ⅛
33¾	16½	Rite Aid	.18	100	30½	33½	29⅝	30	—1¾

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Chge.
15⅞	9¼	Rit Fin S	.34	6	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
15	6¼	Robinson		7	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14⅞	9	Roblin Ind	A	16	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
28¾	16⅛	Rochester	.20	24	24¼	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
48¾	36⅜	Rogers	1.20f	2	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼	
38½	16⅛	Rohins Ind		8	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
3⅛	3 15-16	Roll Roy	.12g	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
50¼	23½	RonseRac	.80	16	42¾	42¾	40	40½	—1¼
12¾	6	Roscnau	.20	6	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
61½	25¾	RowanDrl	.28e	33	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅜
26	9¼	Rowland Pd		4	13¾	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
2¾	3¼	Royal Amer		53	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
23¼	7¼	RoyBusn	.45i	33	10¾	11⅛	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
12½	5¾	Russco Indus		43	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	4¾	Russ Ins	.12f	14	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
10⅛	7¼	RussnIA	.02g	13	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Russell X	.60	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
38⅝	24⅞	RustCraft	.20	22	31¼	32	31¼	31¾	— ⅛
9	4¼	Ryerson Hay		6	5⅝	5⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
		S							
25¾	10	Safeguard Ind		65	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
32⅜	13⅜	SaltnInc	.20	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
9¾	5¼	SalemBr	.15g	43	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17⅛	8	S Cal Ed	.10g	14	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
14¾	11¼	S DivG	pf1.82	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
14¾	12	S DivG	pf1.98	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
14¾	11¼	SanJRa	2.04f	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
21⅜	12⅛	Sanitas	.50g	15	19	19	19	19¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Sargent Ind		14	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
29⅛	17	Sahrn Alney		11	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
40⅜	21¾	SavAGlas	.32	4	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Savin B Mch		33	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
21⅜	13¾	Savoy Indust		7	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
105	51¼	Saxon Indust		20	55	56	55	56	— ⅛
13¾	5¾	Sayre Fisher		12	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
26⅛	14	Scan Instru		15	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
21¾	15½	ScenaultA	.40	5	18¾	19	18¾	19	
23½	13¼	Schiller	.16	6	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
12¾	6¼	Scient Atlant		11	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Scope Indust		4	15¾	15¾	15¾	14¾	
29⅛	17	Scurry Rain		78	24	24⅜	24	24	
12¾	8¾	EbdAMill	.30	1	9	9	9	9	
18⅛	11	Sea Containr		17	13	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
31⅛	8¾	SbdPrivt	.10	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
55½	32	Sealectro Co		6	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
19	9¾	Sears Ind	.44	3	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19½	13½	Season All		13	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
17½	12¾	Sec Mtg	.31g	47	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
13⅞	7¼	Seeman Bros		25	9¼	9¾	9	9¼	
23½	11¾	SolarCorp	.42	19	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
27¾	19¼	Sella Latz	.20	9	15¾	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
21¾	11¾	Servisco	.28	9	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
11¾	6¼	Servo Corp		12	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17⅜	8¼	Servonic	A	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19¾	8¾	Shaer Sh	.36	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
12⅜	6¼	Shahmoon In		15	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18¾	4¾	Shamck Leann		14	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19¼	9½	Sheff Wat	.50	22	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
57¾	34¾	Sherwod Med		3	55½	56¼	55½	56¼	+ ⅝
7¾	3	Sibonay Corp		146	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19¼	15¾	Sierra P Ind		57	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
20¼	14	Sierracin	.30	5	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
14¼	11¾	SIFCO	.50b	4	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
23¼	13¾	SigmaInst	.50	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
11¼	6¾	Silvon Tran		29	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¼	SimcoStr	.20	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
21¾	13¾	Simkins	.50	5	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
44¾	33¾	Simm Grd	pf	240	37¾	43	37¾	43	
29¾	19½	Simplestn	.25	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
25¾	15¾	Simplex Wire		6	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
45	25	SimcoOil	2	2150	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
17½	10¾	Sitkin SmRfg		19	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
37¾	21½	SkaggDrg	.60	28	31½	31½	31	31¼	— ⅛
20¾	10⅛	SlickCorp	.12	57	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
23¾	14¾	Slick pfA	1.75	20	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
15	8	SMD Ind	1f	4	9	9	9	9	
27⅜	18¼	Solitron	.18	92	44¾	45¾	43¾	45¾	+1⅛
47¾	29¼	Sonder Brdct		25	45½	45¾	39½	39½	—6¼
23½	19	SongPan	.80b	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
37	16¾	Soundesign		95	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	27¾	SC Org	pf1.40	2100	29	29	29	29	
23	19	SC S	6.88f	1.45	12	19½	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
28	21½	SC S	2.50f	1.50	8	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
19	12¾	SC S	2.40f

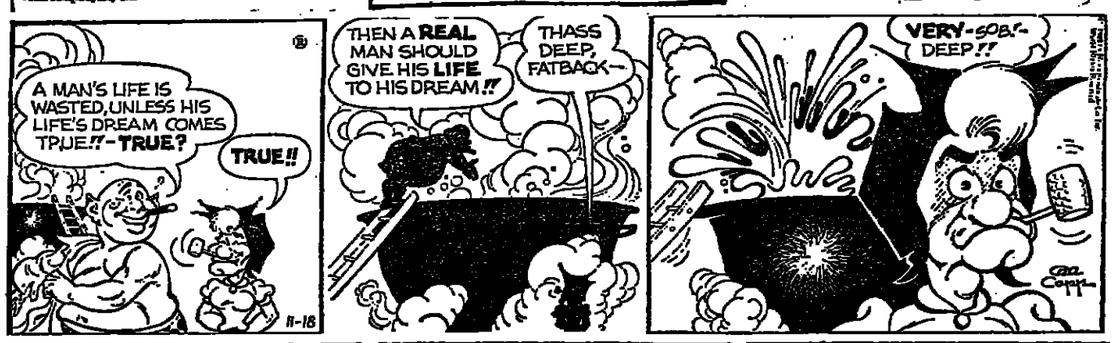
PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



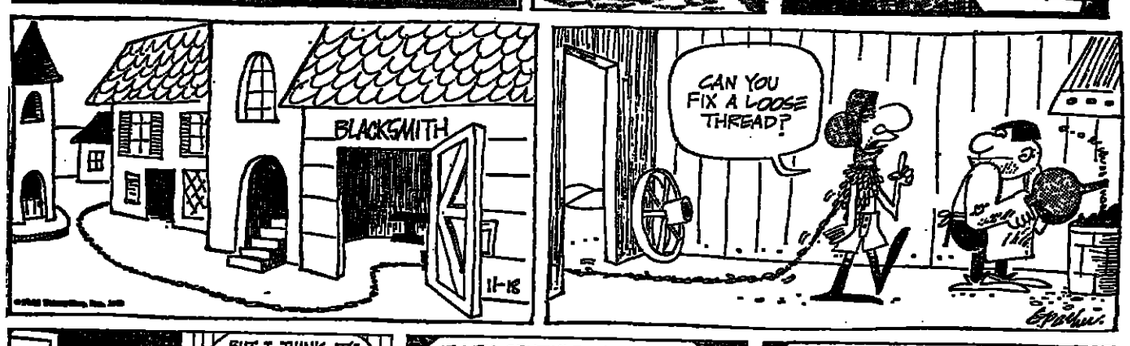
MISS PEACH



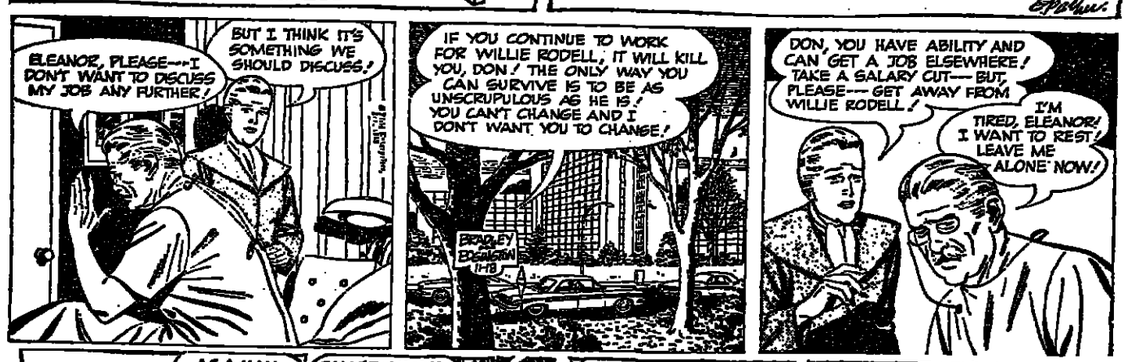
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the deal shown in the diagram, South tried a reasonable gamble in the bidding that was only frustrated by good defense.

South's opening bid was one spade—some would bid one club—and West did not choose to intervene. North scraped up a raise to two spades with a borderline hand, and no doubt considered passing. He was no doubt electrified when his partner jumped to six spades, a bid that is nearly impossible in view of the failure to open with a forcing bid.

In this case, the knowledge that North held spade support was enough to induce South to gamble. From his angle, it was unlikely that the slam would depend on much worse than a finesse, and he did not want to give the defense clues by delicate exploration.

South found two valuable honor cards in the dummy, but he still needed some luck: a three-two trump break and a winning heart finesse. His fairy godmother granted him these two wishes, but he had forgotten to wish also for the defenders to have no ruffing chance.

West made the excellent lead of the diamond queen. This is the rare case of a deceptive lead that is intended to deceive one's own partner. As the lead of the queen denies possession of the king, East will look for the second defensive trick in another quarter, which is the impression that West wishes to convey.

East duly won with the diamond ace and shifted to a heart, giving West the ruff to set the slam.

NORTH
♠ K42
♡ 86532
◇ 96
♣ Q98

WEST
♠ J109
♡ —
◇ KQJ10853
♣ 1043

EAST
♠ 65
♡ KJ10974
◇ A72
♣ 65

SOUTH (D)
♠ AQ873
♡ AQ
◇ 4
♣ AKJ72

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

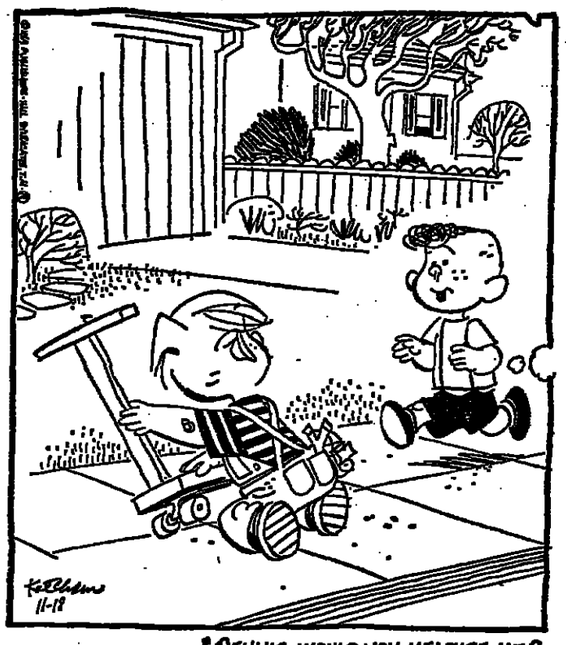
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

H	A	I	G		B	E	L	O	W		R	O	S	E
U	S	S	R		E	N	O	C	H		E	R	O	S
N	O	L	A		T	U	T	T	I		D	A	R	E
G	R	A	Y	M	A	R	E		T	O	I	L	E	R
			S	A	K	E		P	E	N	N			
C	E	R	I	S	E		B	L	A	C	K	C	A	T
O	M	E	N	S		C	R	A	N	E		A	D	E
R	O	A	N		P	A	I	N	T		G	L	E	E
A	T	L		S	E	N	O	S		A	R	L	E	N
L	E	M	O	N	A	D	E		C	R	E	A	M	S
			R	A	C	Y		C	O	T	E			
S	E	R	A	P	H		B	L	U	E	N	O	S	E
I	V	A	N		P	A	R	I	S		I	D	O	L
T	A	N	G		I	R	A	N	I		N	E	R	O
E	N	T	E		E	A	T	E	N		G	R	I	N

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TILUQ
KADEB
IVIDDE
PENOLL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRIME OFTEN UNWISE VALISE

Answer: What prompted the unsuccessful lawyer to join a nudist colony?—HE NEVER HAD A SUIT

BOOKS

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER

By Stephen Becker. Random House. 240 pp.

Reviewed by R.V. Cassill

STEPHEN BECKER is a good and sensitive craftsman. He has taken from the history of the Civil War a curious and frightful episode and woven the grim facts into an invented fictional texture so expertly that the novel trembles with life... and still retains some of the haze and mystery of times far from our own.

The facts seem to be that a 16-year-old Southern boy named Thomas Martin was captured late in the war by Union soldiers, charged with being a guerrilla irregular and therefore sentenced to death. The severity of the sentence was dictated by the presumed necessity of scaring other Southern civilians out of any inclination to fire on the invading troops. Since the war was drawing to a close, no one concerned really expected the sentence to be carried out. The good-hearted boy became a favorite of the Union officers whom he served as orderly. Whatever hostilities had motivated him to take his father's squirrel rifle into the field vanished breezily in his new situation as prisoner and pet. Like those around him, he began to plan a new life for the time when the guns were finally silenced. If worse came to worst he could not be executed without the personal authorization of President Lincoln—a lenient man.

Those are the facts from which fate made its own fanciful and macabre design when Lincoln was shot. The novelist's task was to provide a background and human depth for them to inhabit. He begins naturally and effectively with the scene in which Martin wounds a Union lieutenant and is captured. The wounded officer is Marius Catto, an experienced veteran who feels, among other decent emotions, more than a little embarrassment at allowing himself to be shot while he is gawking at a flight of passenger pigeons.

Martin's martyrdom is postponed by the vagaries of martial circumstance and the natural tangles of red tape that beset our forces even in those days. There is time for Catto to be healed of his wound by a credibly philosophical Irish surgeon named Phelan. Through Phelan's tutorial guidance, Catto begins to diversify his talents and interests in the garrison life of his convalescent weeks. He grew to manhood as a campaigner and he has literally never quite seen himself as capable of adult choices of the sort that will be open to him soon, when the war is over. He has never known a woman until Phelan guides him to a genial and robust lady of pleasure. He has taken care of his men in the field, as a good officer should; but now he finds himself ready to deal politically with his superior officers concerning the more complex problems of their lives as they prepare to resume them in peace.

Catto and Phelan wade together through the first horror of discovering that young Martin has been sentenced, and Catto acquits himself so well in the boy's defense that he attracts the favorable attention of Generals Hooker and Hancock. It seems to him at this point that a career in the Army may be broad, liberal and challenging enough to occupy the rest of his life.

So far so good, and with excellent disposition and accomplished, Becker does not bring the denouement of his story off. The meshing lines of destiny are traced with clarity and finesse as some ultimate dynamism seems to take up all individual intents and purposes them for its own terrible ends. The end is what it has been. The hopes of the dawning future are contaminated by the ominous residuals of war. The epilogue traces the subsequent careers of the historical and fictional characters. They live out their lives half free, half enslaved in that divided house where the divisions were only resolved by the years of bloodletting.

The handling of the denouement is sober and fair. By the same token it is disappointing. While events and even the likely causes are given their due in craftsmanlike detail, nothing is added to transform what might be called the record," nothing rises to the visionary intensity of the moment when Catto is wounded. One feels a promise, not only in the situation but actually emphasized by the author's shadowing, has not been

Mr. Cassill is prest the Associated Writi grams at Brown Unive wrote this review fo World," literary su of The Washington P

Best Selle

The New York Tim

An analysis based on re more than 125 bookstores cities. Figures in right-ha do not necessarily repre secutive appearances.

This week

FICTION

1 The Godfather, Puzo
2 The House on the Strand, Du Maurier
3 The Love Machine Susann
4 The Seven Minutes, Wallace
5 The Andromeda Strain Crichton
6 Naked Came the Stranger, Ashe
7 In this House of Brede Godden
8 The Promise, Potok
9 An Affair of Honor Wilder
10 Portnoy's Complaint Roth

GENERAL

1 The Peter Principle, Peter & Hull
2 The Selling of the President 1968, McGinniss
3 Present at the Creation Acheson
4 My Life With Jacqueline Kennedy, Gallagher
5 Prime Time, Kendrick
6 My Life and Prophecies Dixon
7 The Kingdom and the Power, Talese
8 The Making of the President 1968, White
9 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language
10 Ambassador's Journal Galbraith

(These figures are for the ing Nov. 15.)

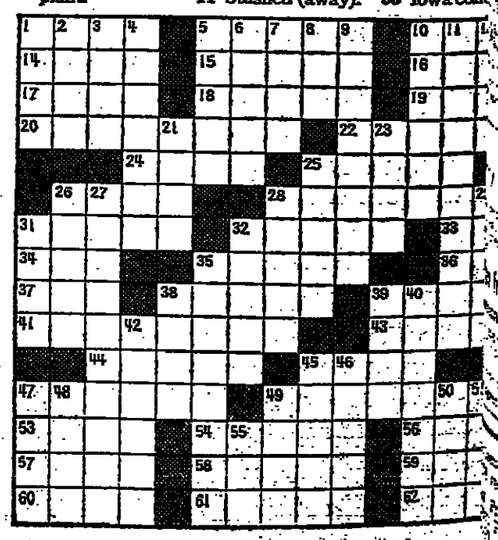
CROSSWORD — By WINDOS

ACROSS

1 Converse.
5 Billiard shot.
10 In reference.
14 New World capital.
15 *Sidestep.*
16 Measure of area: Abbr.
17 Remote.
18 Parts of football teams.
19 Mideasterner.
20 Anxiety.
22 Challenges.
24 With 25 Across, Asian metropolis.
25 See 24 Across.
26 Not hear —— drop.
28 Objected.
31 Where the action is.
32 Like some textiles.
33 Outside: Abbr.
34 German pronoun.
35 U.S. novelist.
36 Name in U.N. records.
37 Sailor's initials.
38 Eastern pepper plant.
39 Vocal pieces.
41 Got as a profit.
43 Linemen.
44 Creator.
45 Cork's port.
47 Gossamer thing.
49 Keep up.
53 Word on U.S. money.
54 Showy display.
56 Bottle feature.
57 Blue-green.
58 Not enthusiastic.
59 Marine hazard.
60 Harrow's rival.
61 Import.
62 Geologic periods.

DOWN

1 Bedighted.
2 Music-lover's must.
3 You love: Lat.
4 Early king of Rome.
5 Lady in Carew's poems.
6 Strange.
7 Shrimp.
8 Literary work.
9 Title for les femmes.
10 Solicit.
11 Stashed (away).
12 Spare, in
13 Eight-to- e.g.
21 Forearm
23 Vingt-
25 Chamfer
26 *Crop up.*
27 Recife's name.
28 Like the Mahal.
29 Thriftway
30 Forest de
31 River of
32 Oasis fea
35 Wicked
38 Two-whe
39 I.O.U.
40 Throw of balance.
42 Earp and Masterso
45 Covers completa
46 —— pro
47 Die.
48 Step ——
49 Social un
50 Immediat
51 Western campus.
52 Makes do "out."
55 Iowa coll



First Post-Season Game for Irish Since 1925

Notre Dame Accepts Bid to Cotton Bowl

...RK, Nov. 17 (AP).—...broke a 44-year tradi-...ved today to play in ...owl on Jan. 1. Penn ...ri and Mississippi led ...amble of other teams ...or post-season football ...

...of the bowls, the Rose ...adena, Calif., awaited ...nation of representa-...e Big Ten and Pacific ...e others began grab-...ith the passing of the ... (EST) deadline im-...e National Collegiate ...ciation.

...sing its first bowl ap-...ace the famed Four ...efeated Stanford and ... in the Rose Bowl in ...ghting Irish accepted ...st the Southwest Con-...mpion—either Texas ...ansas (8-0), who meet ... Dec. 6.

...e bowl lineup:

...WL (Pasadena, Calif.) ... California (8-0-1) or ...1) vs. Michigan (7-2) ...7-2). The California ... Saturday.

...BOWL (Miami).—Penn ... vs. Missouri (8-1).

...BOWL (Dallas).—Notre ...1) vs. Texas (8-0) or ...-0).

...OWL (New Orleans).— ...6-3) vs. loser of Texas-...me.

...LUEBONNET BOWL ...ec. 31).—Houston (6-2) ...(7-2).

...BOWL (Jacksonville, ...).—Tennessee (7-1) vs. ...-1).

...WL (El Paso, Texas, ...eorgia (5-3-1) vs. Ne-..., Kansas State (5-4), ...-3) or Arizona State ...

...BOWL (Memphis, ...13).—Alabama (6-3) ..., Oklahoma (5-3) or ...6-3).

...State spurned a bowl ... players voted against ... after their hopes of ...either in the Sugar or ...ls had been dashed by ...n of Mississippi and ...e, LSU, beaten only ...pi, has an 8-1 record.

...the Confusion

...fusion was caused by ... stunning 38-0 rout of ...nbeaten Tennessee and ...e's sudden interest in ...

...L Standings

...STERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
.....	7	3	0	.700	238	208
.....	4	4	2	.500	176	194
.....	3	7	0	.300	168	244
.....	2	7	1	.222	167	211
.....	2	8	0	.200	152	217

...STERN DIVISION

.....	8	1	0	.900	276	104
.....	8	1	1	.889	276	181
.....	4	5	1	.444	205	225
.....	4	5	1	.444	227	247
.....	4	6	0	.400	149	211

...unday's Results

...y 34, New York 16.
Miami 3.
Cincinnati 14.
San Diego 16.
Houston 20.

Sunday's Schedule

Boston.
San Diego.
Miami.
at New York.
Kansas City.

...Hotel de Europe-Ide 45 NB
The Most Elegant
300 Year Old Tree
...na, Floor Show, Dancing

...ALAVADOS
...NER — LOS LATINOS
...NS — SNACK BAR
...BY CANDLELIGHT"
...DAY AND NIGHT
...28 Ave. Pierre-1er-de-Serbie
...rge-V.) Ely. 37-28, BAL. 95-36

AMUSEMENTS

LEGENDARY
BAL DU
MOULIN ROUGE
THE REVUE
FASCINATION
DAILY DANCE AT 9 P.M. THE SHOW
DAILY AT 10 P.M. AND 12 P.M.
DOORS OPEN AT 8 P.M.
DIN. 66-00-19 AND 78-02-1

Picked Up Bad Habits in Winning Streak

Jets Were Well-Prepared for Losing

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The New York Jets learned yesterday that bad habits are difficult to break.

Miscoverages and poor tackling on defense, interceptions and fumbles on offense, all of which occurred while the world champions were struggling to six consecutive victories, contributed to a 34-16 loss to the Kansas City Chiefs that disappointed the silent majority in an American Football League record crowd of 63,849 chilled spectators at Shea Stadium.

The defeat was the most one-sided for the Jets since 1967, when the Chiefs routed them, 42-18, in Kansas City. It was their most decisive loss at Shea since a 34-9 defeat by the San Diego Chargers in 1965.

Touchdown passes of 18, seven and ten yards from Len Dawson to Otis Taylor, a two-yard touchdown squirm by Warren McVea and field goals of 38 and 21 yards by Jan Stenerud provided the Western Division leaders with their seventh consecutive triumph.

But the Jets had their opportunities on offense, and wasted too many. Joe Namath had three interceptions, two of which, in the first half, erased potential touchdowns or likely field goals. Namath's high pitchout to Matt Snell resulted in a lost fumble at the Chiefs' 3, subtracting another touchdown or field goal on the first drive.

Perhaps the most costly turnover developed when Emerson Boozer had the ball "knocked away" from him by a horde of Chief tacklers on the Jets' opening play, and Bobby Bell of the Chiefs recovered at the 18.

25 Formations

Moments later, Dawson, springing one of the 25 various formations designed to confuse the Jet defense, used Taylor, normally a wide receiver, as a slotback between the right guard and right tackle. Taylor, uncovered by Jim Richards, was all alone in the end zone as Dawson completed his first touchdown pass after only 44 seconds.

The Jets rallied to produce a 10-10 tie early in the second quarter on Jim Turner's ten-yard field goal following John Dockery's interception, and Namath's 40-yard touchdown pass to George Sauer. But then Taylor fooled Cornell Gordon, the right cornerback (who was benched in the second half), on Dawson's second touchdown pass.

After that, the Chiefs rolled to a 34-10 lead before Namath found Don Maynard, who caught nine passes, in a corner of the end zone in the final quarter.

But against the Chiefs, currently the league's most powerful team, the Jets were unable to supply the last-quarter heroics that had salvaged their last three victories.

Namath completed 34 of 40 passes for 327 yards, but with the Jets trailing virtually throughout, the Chiefs' pass rush, led by Aaron Brown, was able to charge without much concern for a running play. As a result, Namath had a split-second less protection than Dawson, and at quarterback, a split second is a long time.

Namath acknowledged later that he "underthrew" when Emmitt Thomas intercepted in the end zone, and "never saw" Johnny Robinson, who angled in front of Maynard at the ten for the other important interception. The third interception, by Willie Lanier, the middle linebacker, occurred at the four, but only two minutes remained.

Dawson used seven receivers in completing 23 of 38 passes for 265 yards. His runners, led by McVea with 103, amassed 139 yards.

Raiders 21, Chargers 16

Daryle Lamonica, held in check by a sturdy defense, connected with Warren Wells for an 80-yard touchdown pass play with 5 1/2 minutes left to give Oakland a 21-16 victory over San Diego. The pass came shortly after Dennis Partee had kicked his third second-half field goal to give the Chargers, 14-point underdogs, a 16-14 lead. It was Lamonica's second scoring pass of the game and his 27th of the season, tops in pro football. In the second quarter he threw 19 yards to Fred Biletnikoff to tie the score at 7-7, after Leslie Duncan had picked off one of his throws and ran it 72 yards for San Diego's only touchdown. Dan Conners scored Oakland's other touchdown late in the second quarter. He took the ball out of Willie Frazier's hands at the San Diego 25, after Frazier had caught a pass from John Hadl. The victory enabled the Raiders to stay a half-game behind the Chiefs, whom they meet in Kansas City next week.

Oilers 20, Broncos 20

Houston scored 17 points in the final period—including a field goal at the final gun—to tie Denver, 20-20. The Oilers, trailing 20-3 early in the fourth quarter, scored two touchdowns and a 19-yard field goal by Roy Gerela with three seconds to go.

NFL Standings

EAST CONFERENCE

Century Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Cleveland	6	2	1	.750	234	204
St. Louis	3	5	1	.375	182	224
New York	3	6	0	.333	140	213
Pittsburgh	1	8	0	.111	145	247

Capitol Division

Dallas	8	1	0	.889	265	148
Washington	4	3	2	.571	208	212
Philadelphia	3	5	1	.375	182	246
New Orleans	2	7	0	.222	184	252

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Minnesota	8	1	0	.889	267	89
Detroit	6	3	0	.667	178	131
Green Bay	5	4	0	.556	186	144
Chicago	1	8	0	.111	138	204

Coastal Division

Los Angeles	9	0	0	1.000	252	145
Baltimore	5	4	0	.556	202	190
Atlanta	3	6	0	.333	168	206
San Francisco .	2	6	1	.250	153	208

Sunday's Results

Los Angeles 23, Philadelphia 17.
Dallas 41, Washington 28.
New Orleans 25, New York 24.
Atlanta 45, Chicago 31.
Minnesota 9, Green Bay 7.
Cleveland 24, Pittsburgh 3.
Detroit 30, St. Louis 0.
San Francisco 20, Baltimore 17.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Dallas at Los Angeles.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
San Francisco at New Orleans.
Atlanta at Washington.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Detroit at Green Bay.
Pittsburgh at Minnesota.
New York at Cleveland.

49ers' Brodie Does Same to Colts

Viking Defense Pushes Pack Way Back

By Kenneth Denlinger

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17 (WP).—"You won't run into a game with more crucial plays than this," said coach Bud Grant, remarkably poised even though his Minnesota Vikings had struggled in beating the proud Green Bay Packers, 9-7, yesterday.

Grant was a winner mainly because defensive backs Bobby Bryant and Karl Kassulke turned in heroic performances and quarterback Gary Cuozzo did a steady job in relief of the National Football League's leading passer, Joe Kapp.

Tactfully, Grant failed to mention Green Bay placekicker Mike Mercer, who missed a straight-on 22-yard field-goal attempt in the third quarter as the Packers dropped three games behind the first-place Vikings in the Central Division race with only five games remaining.

Minnesota holds a two-game lead over the Detroit Lions, the Vikings' opponents on Thanksgiving Day.

Neither team could muster a touchdown on offense. The Vikings scored on three Fred Cox field goals, the Packers on an 85-yard run with an interception by safety Doug Hart in the second period. Cox scored in the first, third and fourth quarters.

Bryant's eighth interception of the season came with two minutes remaining and Bart Starr moving the Packers smartly downfield. It enabled Minnesota to score its eighth straight victory after an opening-day loss.

Kassulke made a number of outstanding efforts, two within a few seconds with the Packers leading, 7-3.

On the first, the Vikings' strong-side safety blitzed and, with a minor assist from tackle Alan Page, dumped Starr for a 13-yard loss from the Minnesota 26. Two plays later a slightly erratic snap from center gave Kassulke just enough time to blast in from the right and block Mercer's 42-yard field-goal try.

Considering the Vikings ran off 24 more plays than Green Bay, the Packers' defense obviously responded heroically to the challenge of the NFL's most prolific offense.

Kapp said: "Their rush was as tough as I've ever seen it. And Willie Wood was all over the field."

Forty-Niners 20, Colts 17

John Brodie hit Jimmy Thomas, a rookie back, with an 18-yard touchdown pass with 1 minute 45 seconds remaining to lift San Francisco to a 20-17 victory over favored Baltimore. It was San Francisco's second triumph against six losses and a tie. Both victories were over the Colts, the defending NFL champions. Brodie connected with Dick Witcher on a 3-yard scoring pass and Ken Willard, the fullback, bulled over from the 3 to give the home club a 13-0 halftime lead. However, Earl Morrall took over at quarterback for John Unitas in the second half and guided the Colts to a touchdown and field goal in the third quarter to narrow the deficit to 13-10. After Morrall hit Willie Richardson with a 24-yard pass to the 49ers' 19 with about four minutes left, Morrall was shaken up on the next play and Unitas took over. The old pro flipped an 11-yard TD pass to Ray Perkins three plays later to give the Colts a 17-13 lead with 3:33 left to play.

Defense Rests In NFL Film

PARIS, Nov. 17.—This week's NFL game of the week film is subtitled, "Point Counterpoint."

TWA and American Express will present the New Orleans Saints' 51-42 victory over St. Louis Cardinals at Cinema Le Triomphe, 92 Champs-Elysées. The free showings Wednesday are at 12:15 and 1 p.m. Bring your abacus.

Soviet Six Balks At Schedule for World Title Meet

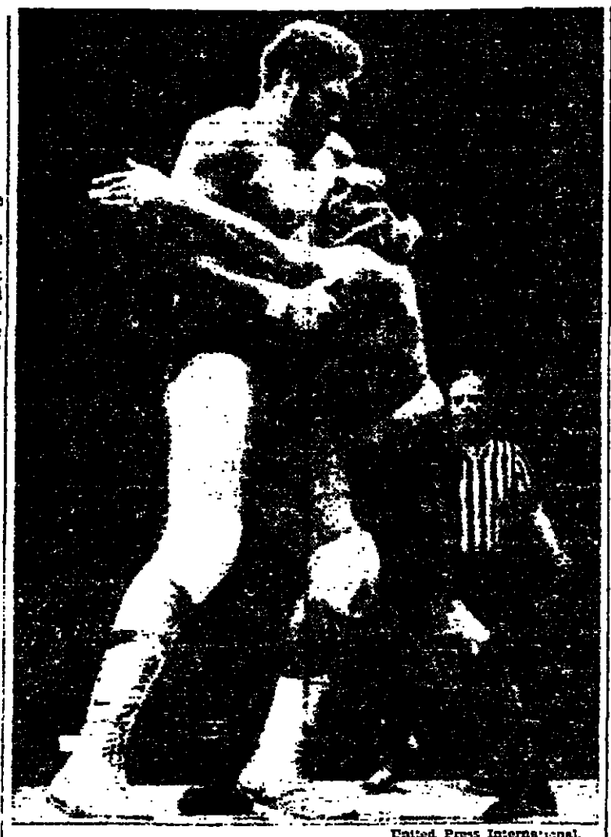
MONTREAL, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union refused yesterday to ratify the schedule of games drawn up by Canada for the 1970 world hockey championships in Montreal and Winnipeg next March.

The refusal, at a meeting of the International Ice Hockey Federation's directorate, was made because the Russians objected to playing consecutive days three times on the schedule drawn up by Canada.

Fred Page of Canada, North American president of the IIHF and chairman of the meetings here, said a resolution setting Dec. 1 as a deadline for entries, had been extended until Dec. 8 to allow the Soviet delegation to report its decision to its federation.

"They will let us know by Dec. 8 whether or not they will participate," Page said. "If the Soviets withdraw, the United States will move up from Pool B."

"It's a serious thing," Earl Dawson, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said. "But even with their threatening to pull out, I feel confident they won't go through with it. They are seven-times world champions and that's how they introduce themselves."



United Press International.

FIGSKIN PROFIT—Ernie Ladd (left) traded in on his football fame to become pro wrestler. He's a good guy. Bad guy here is Gorilla Monsoon.

Benvenuti-Rodriguez Bout Needs No Publicity Gimmicks

ROME, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Missing from the pre-fight ballyhoo are announcements that Aristotle Onassis and Frank Sinatra will be at ringside. For the promoters don't need to puff up interest with phony angles. The world middleweight title fight between champion Nino Benvenuti and challenger Luis Rodriguez of Miami, Fla., is selling itself.

The two meet Saturday night in Benvenuti's third title defence against American opponents in less than a year. It shapes up as his toughest fight in a long time.

Promoter Rino Tommasi says the 18,000-seat Palazzo Dello Sport, where ringside tickets are going at 50,000 lire ($80) each, will be jammed for the fight.

Benvenuti, 31, is one of this country's biggest sports idols, but speculation persists that he is past his peak.

Rodriguez, 32, a Cuban exile who turned pro 13 years ago and once held the world welterweight title, has impressed many experts.

He also has been selling tickets.

"I have bad news for Nino," he said during a weekend television appearance. "He's going to wind up on the canvas."

The fight was arranged after the World Boxing Association threatened to strip Benvenuti of the title if he did not meet Rodriguez, the No. 1 challenger, before the end of the year.

It also comes a month after Benvenuti's last successful defense of the title. He beat Fraser Scott of Seattle on a seventh-round disqualification for butting, but did not look overly impressive.

Benvenuti has a record of 79 victories, three defeats and a draw. Rodriguez has won 86 of 104 bouts, lost seven and been involved in a no-contest decision.

Only Curtis Cokes of Dallas has knocked out Rodriguez. Nobody has ever managed to stop Benvenuti.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	11	4	2	24	59	46
Montreal	9	3	5	23	64	38
Boston	9	4	3	21	62	47
Detroit	8	5	3	19	42	38
Chicago	7	6	1	15	37	30
Toronto	5	8	2	12	39	60

WEST DIVISION

St. Louis	8	6	4	16	35	42
Minnesota	6	6	2	14	41	39
Pittsburgh	4	8	3	11	34	42
Philadelphia	2	5	6	10	26	40
Oakland	4	9	2	10	29	57
Los Angeles	3	10	0	6	30	49

Sunday's Results

New York 4 (Brown 2, Gilbert, Park).
St. Louis 2 (St. Marseille, Berenson).
Boston 7 (Stanfield 2, Bailey, Westfall, Hodge, Esposito, D. Smith), Los Angeles 4 (Wall 1, Lonsberry, Krake, Campbell).
Chicago 1 (Mikita), Montreal 0.

Rangers Beat Blues, Take First

Orr Increases Scoring Lead

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Defenseman Arnie Brown scored two goals and assisted on another last night to carry New York to its fifth consecutive National Hockey League victory, a 4-2 triumph over the St. Louis Blues that put the Rangers in first place in the East Division.

Brown's second goal at 7:36 of the final period gave the Rangers an apparently comfortable 3-0 lead. But St. Louis rallied with goals by Frank St. Marseille and Red Berenson to close the gap to 3-2 before another Ranger defenseman, Brad Park, eased the pressure with a power-play marker at 17:37. The Rangers' victory and Montreal's 1-0 loss to Chicago moved New York a point ahead of the Canadiens.

Bruins 7, Kings 4

Bobby Orr increased his NHL scoring lead by assisting on four Boston goals in a 7-4 romp over Los Angeles. The 4 points gave Orr 29 for the season. No defenseman has ever won an NHL scoring title. Orr set a record for defensemen with 64 points last season and already has almost half that total in only 16 games this season.

Black Hawks 1, Canadiens 0

Stan Mikita's goal with less than three minutes to go broke a tense duel between goalies Tony Esposito of Chicago and Rogatien Vachon of Montreal. It was the third shutout of the season for Esposito, who came to the Black Hawks from the Canadiens during the summer.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	17	1	.944	—
Baltimore	10	6	.625	6
Milwaukee	10	7	.588	6 1/2
Philadelphia	6	9	.400	9 1/2
Cincinnati	6	9	.400	9 1/2
Detroit	6	9	.400	9 1/2
Boston	3	11	.214	12

WESTERN DIVISION

Atlanta	12	5	.706	—
Chicago	8	8	.500	3 1/2
Los Angeles	7	7	.500	3 1/2
Phoenix	7	8	.467	4
San Francisco	6	9	.400	5
San Diego	5	9	.357	5 1/2
Seattle	5	10	.333	6

Sunday's Results

Phoenix 139 (Hawkins 29, Goodrich 23), Atlanta 118 (Davis 26).
Los Angeles 138 (West 45, Baylor 32), Philadelphia 125 (Cunningham 38, Clark 25).
Milwaukee 129 (McGlocklin 39, Alcindor 38, Jabbar 24), San Francisco 128 (Thurmond 26, Mullins 24).

Suns Finally Set on Hawks

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Phoenix Suns got maximum mileage out of a scrappy defense and beat Atlanta, 139-118, last night for their first victory over the Hawks since they joined the National Basketball Association last season.

The Suns' upset of the Western Division leaders was witnessed by 5,094 fans in Albuquerque, N.M., in the first regular season NBA game played in that expansion-minded city.

A pressure Phoenix defense forced Atlanta into 28 turnovers and a .454 shooting percentage from the field. Atlanta was missing forward Lou Hudson, who was sidelined with an injured hip.

Bucks 129, Warriors 123

Milwaukee beat San Francisco, 129-123, with 33 seconds left in overtime on a key rebound and a floor-length pass by Lew Alcindor to Jon McGlocklin. Guy Rodgers added three free throws for the winning margin after Jeff Mullins scored the Warriors' final point on a free throw. Ron Williams scored on a jump shot for San Francisco with five seconds left in regulation play to tie the score, 111-111.

Lakers 138, 76ers 125

Jerry West and Elgin Baylor combined for 77 points in Los Angeles' 138-125 rout of Philadelphia. West scored 45 and Baylor 32, both season highs.

Britain Pressured To Call Off Springbok Tour

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—The British government today came under pressure to call off the South Africans' current rugby union tour and the proposed cricket tour by the Springboks next summer because of anti-apartheid riots.

The controversy over the Springboks' rugby tour came before the House of Commons after police, vigilantes and demonstrators were involved in riots at a match in Swansea Wales, Saturday.

Home Secretary James Callaghan told in Parliament that 11 policemen were among the injured, and that 63 people would appear in court Nov. 19 to answer charges.

He said: "Those who don't enjoy a game of rugby against the South Africans are free to stay away.

"My own personal view is that I shall not go to see them. I object to them sending a totally white team to this country."

But he added: "I do not believe it would be right for the government to step into this matter and try to ensure the tour is not played."

Pele Fails in Bid For 1,000th Goal

SALVADOR, Brazil, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Despite six shots at goal, Pele failed to score the 1,000th goal of his soccer career yesterday.

Amid rising tension in the crowd of 38,000—with another 5,000 watching from surrounding hillsides—the 28-year-old Santos star blasted one of his goal attempts against the opposition's crossbar in the final minute.

After yesterday's match against Bahia, which ended in a 1-1 draw, Pele said: "I did everything I could, but I couldn't make it. I might have made it two or three times, but the goalkeeper got in the way."

Pele's next chance to become the first 1,000-goal scorer in soccer history will come Wednesday when Santos meets Vasco da Gama at Rio de Janeiro's Maracana Stadium before an expected crowd of 200,000.

Laver Is Victor On New Indoor Surface in Britain

WEMBLEY, England, Nov. 17 (AP).—Rod Laver, world's No. 1 tennis star, fought off a challenge tonight from Marty Riessen, former U.S. Davis Cup player, on a new-style matting surface at Wembley.

The 31-year-old Australian won, 6-4, 6-4, in the first round of the £3,000 ($7,200) British covered court championships. The event has been opened to promoter-controlled professionals.

The tournament is being played at Wembley and Queen's Club on a green carpet-like surface (nygrass) new to British tennis. The ball bounces silently and the players said it is a little slower than most wood surfaces.

Stan Smith, U.S. Davis Cup star who defeated Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, said: "This surface has a beautifully even bounce. The ball skids away nicely from a sliced shot. It's an interesting development in indoor tennis."

John Newcombe of Australia was forced to scratch from the tournament because of a back injury. As a result, Ismael El-Shafei of the United Arab Republic gained the second round on a walkover.

Tom Okker of the Netherlands outlasted Mark Cox of Britain, 6-2, 15-21, 6-4, in the longest match of the first round. It lasted 2 1/4 hours.

Other first-round results:

Bob Hewitt, South Africa, d. Pierre Barthes, France, 6-4, 7-5; Owen Davidson, Australia, d. Charlie Pasarell, U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Graham Stilwell, England, d. Ray Moore, South Africa, 6-2, 6-2; John Clifton, England, d. Torben Ulrich, Denmark, 7-9, 6-3, 6-3.

Earl Buchholz, U.S., d. Bobby Wilson, Britain, 7-5, 8-6; Tony Roche, Australia, d. Ilya Nastase, Rozania, 6-4, 6-3, Hans-Joachim Pietz, West Germany, d. Paul Hutchins, Britain, 6-4, 9-6.

ABA Results

Sunday Night

Denver 89 (Haywood 22, Jones 22), Dallas 87 (Combs 21, T. Hagen 15).
Washington 121 (Bradds 30, Card 25), New York 117 (Tart 27, Hunter, Johnson 19).
Miami 139 (Freeman 26, Sidle 26), Carolina 107 (Moe 26, Waltner 18).
Indiana 129 (Netolicky 43, Lewis 30), Los Angeles 113 (Stone 28, Hightower 22).

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Buenos Aires, unseeded Frenchman François Jauffret scored an upset victory over Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia to become the South American men's singles champion. In a final (twice interrupted by rain, Jauffret, who earlier beat top-seeded Roy Emerson of Australia, rallied from one set down to win, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, against the No. 2 seed. Helga Niessen of West Germany beat Rosemary Casals of the United States, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2, in a the women's singles final.

AUTO RACING—At Phoenix, Ariz., Al Unser of Albuquerque, N.M., led for all but six laps en route to victory in the 200-mile Bobby Ball Memorial Race. Unser led by a half lap over second placed Lloyd Ruby with Wally Dallenbach another lap behind in third. Unser's domination of the two-day race began with a qualifying record of 27.6 seconds on the one-mile oval. He led for all 83 laps until the race was called by rain and a four-car accident involving top challengers the first day.

At Blackpool, England, Bjorn Waldegard, a 28-year-old farmer from Ticksta, Sweden, in a Porsche 911, held a commanding lead in the Royal Automobile Club Round-Britain rally. When the 81 survivors of a starting list of 151 reached Blackpool, on the northwest coast, for the only overnight stop of the 2,400-mile five-day event, Waldegard held nearly a five-minute edge. Datsun of Japan, making its first challenge for the event with a works team entered by their British concessionaires, led the team standings with 1,300 miles. British Leylands Triumphs were second and Ford of Britain third.

HORSE RACING—At Cherry Hill, N.J., Forum set the pace all the way to record an impressive victory in the richest running of the Garden State Stakes. With a field of 12 competing in the $330,825 test for 2-year-olds, Forum carried the colors of Herbert Allen to a four-length score over the Cragwood Stable's Protanto, with C.V. Whitney's Prize next. Under the guidance of Walter Blum, Forum was timed in 1:44 2/5 for the 1 1/16 miles and paid $39.80 for $2 to win. The overnight favorite, David Werblin's Silent Screen, was the victim of a leg injury suffered in his stall during the night, and did not compete. Forum's owner, a Wall Street financier, got the winner's prize of $196,375. This sum, like the gross purse, was the largest in the history of the race. Mrs. Ethel D. Jacob's High Echelon, the favorite, and the Wheatley Stable's Brave Emperor, the next strongest choice, finished fifth and sixth, respectively.

At Tokyo, English jockey Lester Piggott finished third in the Lord Derby Challenge Trophy at the Fuchu turf race course before 100,000 spectators. Piggott, riding a Japanese horse, was 3 1/2 lengths behind the winner Yuji Nohira, one of Japan's leading jockeys. Piggott placed last—tenth—in the first of four races.

At Paris, Bernard Larrousse's Huron held on in the stretch today to win the 447,500-franc ($87,000) Prix La Haye Jousselin, beating Jean Mazoyer's Thuya by half a length. Third, five lengths back, was Mrs. André Rueff's Melanos. Jockey Charles Drieu kept Huron among the front-runners throughout the 5,500-meter (3 miles, 3 1/2 furlongs) steeplechase course over 22 jumps. The favorite, Harnué, finished fifth. Huron paid 2.90 for 1 franc to win.

GOLF—At Scottsdale, Ariz., Bob Rosburg took an early lead and held on to defeat Jimmy Wright by one stroke for the 550,000 PGA club championship. Rosburgh, 43, scored an even-par 72 while Wright came in at 73 at the Roadrunner Golf Resort. Rosburg's 72-hole total was 275. Bill Ogden finished three strokes off the pace at 278, after a final 70. Tommy Bolt and John Molenda tied at 279.

At Caracas, Venezuela, Britain's Peter Townsend won the tenth Caracas Open, defeating Venezuelan Ramon Munoz in a playoff under heavy rain. Townsend and Munoz tied at 276 for the 72-hole tournament. Bert Weaver of the United States was third at 277.

CYCLING—At Le Havre, France, retiring French star Jacques Anquetil won the Londinieres international criterium.

CROSS-COUNTRY—At Meudon, France, Britain's Dick Taylor won an International race, near Paris, beating Belgian Gaston Roelants by 17 second over the 8.3-kilometer (5.1 miles) course. Taylor's time was 26 minutes 59 seconds. British runners, Bob Holt, John Caine, and Gerry Stevens finished third, fourth and fifth.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Nixon Is Safe

WASHINGTON.—Despite rumors that have been rampant in Washington in the past few months, I can now reliably report that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has no intention of dumping Richard Nixon in 1972. A spokesman for the Vice-President told me that Mr. Agnew was very satisfied with the job his President was doing, and that he even intended to give him more responsibilities than any Vice-President has ever given his President before.



Buchwald

The spokesman said, "I have been authorized to say that Vice-President Agnew is proud of Mr. Nixon, and feels the President has been a tremendous help to him in taking some of the Vice-President's awesome burdens off his shoulders. Despite criticism of Mr. Nixon's speeches, Mr. Agnew has no intention of asking to see copies of them in advance."

"How does Mr. Agnew intend to make fuller use of his President?"

"The Vice-President has urged the President to get more exposure. For example, last week Mr. Agnew sent the President up to Capitol Hill to thank Congress for its support on the Vietnam issue. The Vice-President has issued orders that President Nixon be briefed on every important decision that Mr. Agnew makes. He has made Mr. Nixon feel he is one of the family."

"But," I asked, "when President Nixon speaks out as he has been doing lately, is he speaking for himself or for the Agnew administration?"

"The Vice-President sees Mr. Nixon's role as that of a missionary to explain the administration's policies and seek support for them. The President fills a basic need to speak out on subjects that the Vice-President of the United States is in no position to discuss. Also, by turning over to President Nixon such day-to-day chores as Vietnam, disarmament, inflation, the urban crisis, and the Middle East, the Vice-President can devote himself to the important issues the country is interested in, such as moratoriums, students, snobs and intellectuals, and the coverage of TV news."

"It has been bandied about that Mr. Agnew chose Mr. Nixon as his President to win the South. Is there any truth to this?"

"Absolutely none. Mr. Agnew chose Mr. Nixon because he considered him the best man for the job. Agnew's so-called Southern strategy has been made up by a handful of elite TV commentators who are prejudiced and opinionated. The Vice-President is not interested in politics. His only concern is what is best for the country."

"Does it bother the Vice-President that sometimes President Nixon gets bigger headlines than he does?"

"Never. Vice-President Humphrey was always angered when President Johnson took the spotlight away from him, but Mr. Agnew feels there are enough headlines for everyone. Also, he believes that the more he gives President Nixon to do, the less the President will feel left out of things.

"The Vice-President not only took Mr. Nixon with him to Cape Kennedy for the moonshot, but made sure the President was seated next to him in the grandstand so Mr. Nixon could share some of the glory."

Generalissimo's Granddaughter Gets a Job

MADRID, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Carmen Martinez Bordiu Franco, granddaughter of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, was bored with doing nothing and went to work for Spain's national airlines as a secretary.

"It was my decision to work," said the 18-year-old girl, oldest of the Spanish chief of state's seven grandchildren.

"It's very boring not doing anything, being useless," she added.

She passed tests in English, French, shorthand and typing to get her job with Iberia airlines. "I will earn 10,000 pesetas ($143) a month," she said.

Carmen's father is the Marquis of Villaverde. Cristobal Martinez Bordiu, a leading Spanish surgeon who performed the first and only heart transplant operation in Spain.



Domarc Guerini, master hunter and wood chopper.

Corsica—Primitive But Not Poor

By Mike Katz

AJACCIO, Corsica.—"This is a very poor land with no poor people," somebody said at a cocktail party where the champagne flowed freely, some of it over the Imperial furniture, to the smug approval of Renoirs and Modiglianis.

"This is the way a man should live," said a shepherd lying on his narrow bed before a fireplace in his dark, bare stone hut high in the mountainous inland. Outside, a few sheep and pigs grazed near the small plots of vegetables. "What more does a man need—mountain air, a few sheep, a gun. And the freedom. I hunt whenever I want, I farm whenever I want. I am free."

Deserted Huts

There are more stone huts than luxury apartments in Corsica. But most of the huts have long been deserted as the Corsican, searching for greater and greater freedom, refuses to be tied down by the land. The *maquis* (underbrush) has reclaimed much of what once was farmland in the interior. Corsican colonies thrive in Paris, Marseilles, Puerto Rico, Venezuela and on West 47th and 48th Streets in New York.

Not all are gangsters, either, despite the popular misconception which is fostered by the islanders themselves. The locals are quick to point out Monsieur X, "who has killed many people," or Monsieur Y, "who is a real gangster."

These glimpses of local humor, sprinkled with tales of vendettas between feuding families, seem intended mainly for tourist consumption. As if Corsica did not have enough attractions.

This is a beautiful island. Any place composed almost entirely of mountains, valleys and jagged sea coast would have to be. In addition, a sensual beauty hangs in the air, inhaled with every whiff of eucalyptus mingled with juniper, arbutus, heath, bay, myrtle, lavender and other herbs. Napoleon is supposed to have said once: "I would recognize Corsica blindfolded, by its scent alone."

The scent is transformed into the Corsican cuisine, which is not as bad as the French mainland would have one believe. The herbs can be tasted in some of the strong sheep's milk cheeses and in the small game, especially the *pâté de merle* (blackbird), one of the island's few real delicacies.

There are oysters almost half the size of this newspaper page, a wide assortment of fish and fresh lobster (which, as is true for all France, are overpriced).

The cooking matches the people. It is simple and honest (gangsters aside, Corsicans are almost brutally honest; they abhor thieves and robbery is a much more serious offense than killing).

Corsican wine has a well-deserved reputation of being potent swill. The bottles sold in France (not counting the wine that is used to blend with some of the thin local French wines to produce a headier *vin ordinaire*) are not very good. There are some nice bottles in Corsica.

A Good Year

"I think this is going to be a good year," said one local grower. "Maybe this year we will be able to ship some of our good stuff and show the world that we do make some good wines here."

But to judge Corsica by its food and wine would be like judging Paris by its hospitality.

Corsica is not a rich land; most of the soil is either sandy or rocky. There is very little industry outside of agriculture, fishing and tourism. This is still a land of outdoor WCs, although indoors there may be a television set.

But it is not a poor land, for the people refuse to look at it that way. Take Domarc Guerini, who lives in the mountains and makes a semblance of a living, by Continental standards, chopping wood and doing odd jobs.

Guerini, 61 years old, is a master hunter. When the villagers organize a hunt, he is the leader. "But I have never sold a piece of meat in my life," he said. "If I can't eat it myself, I have many friends and family to whom I can give it."

Corsica is very primitive.

PEOPLE: *Screen Guild Honors Edward G. Robinson*

Actor **Edward G. Robinson**, 75, has been presented the Screen Actors Guild's annual award for "fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession." In making the presentation, **Charlton Heston**, who was re-elected to a fifth one-year term as guild president, cited Robinson's service as an entertainer during World War II and his pioneering efforts in 1933 to organize the guild.

* * *

Friends report that **Lynda Bird Robb**, 25, daughter of former President Johnson, is expecting her second child in May. She and her husband, Marine Maj. Charles S. Robb, have a year-old daughter. Lynda's sister, **Mrs. Patrick Nugent**, is expecting a child in late December or early January.

* * *

Telling extemporaneously for 3 hours and 40 minutes a coherent tale of Princess Yasmin, the beautiful daughter of the Emperor of Delhi, a valiant Captain Ali, and assorted witches, giants and genii, **Melvyn Brown**, 28, a librar[ian] at St. Xavier College in [Cal]cutta claimed the world's [story]telling record. He said [he] would have told more if self-made rules had not req[uir]ed him to stand while talk[ing].

* * *

Nightclub hypnotist **Ro[nald] Dante**, who became the seve[nth] husband of **Lana Turner** [in] May in Las Vegas, has filed [for] divorce in Los Angeles, charg[ing] extreme mental cruelty. B[oth] are 49.

* * *

Grandmother **Aggie Tu**[...], 49, of Sheffield, England, [has] been ripping down build[ings] since she was 13. She said when she started in business, men made fun of [her] "but they don't now, they k[now] I'm not just a pretty face."

* * *

For her 73d birthday [Mrs.] **Dwight D. Eisenhower** rec[eived] a five-pound box of candy [from] President and Mrs. Nixon a[nd a] singing telegram from her gr[and]son, David Eisenhower, an[d his] wife, the former Julie Nix[on].

Angry Rossellini Is Plannin[g] To Move to France to Wor[k]

ROME, Nov. 17 (AP).—Angered by "do nothing" Italian state television and frustrated over Italy's current film crisis, Roberto Rossellini says he has decided to live and work in France.

Last week Mr. Rossellini turned in his resignation as head of Rome's prestigious experimental film center, which has produced a number of young cinema directors in recent years.

Mr. Rossellini, 63, made his mark with neorealistic postwar films like "Open City" and "Paisa," detailing some of the problems of Italy recovering from the ravages of war and Fascism.

He turned later to television, seeking a broader-based audience, with controversial depictions of "Louis XIV" as an arrogant, distasteful French monarch and of "The Acts of the Apostles," which came under attack for an alleged anti-Jewish tone.

"In Italy, you can't do anything seriously," Mr. Rossellini said in an interview.

"The situation reminds [me] of those old oil painting[s] which you saw a bisho[p] [and] some celestial power lo[oking] down on a mass of people [who] demanded grace on [their] knees...

"It reminds me of that a-problem radio show whe[re the] answer is invariably [...] wait, you must by patie[nce]...

"Television is sick, [...] sick and we must all he[lp] it doesn't become a [...] and irreparable illness."

One of the main cri[ticisms] leveled against Italian [tele]vision is that red tap[e has] stifled creative activity.

Yesterday, the state-run [tele]vision (RAI) struck back.

It said it had alread[y ad]vanced 37 million lire ($[...]) for two films Mr. Rossellin[i is] preparing—one on the [...] Socrates, the other on 17[th cen]tury French philosopher Pascal.

"No other movie dire[ctor,] foreign or Italian—has [had such] intense relations with tele[vision] as Roberto Rossellini," [said a] communiqué issue by RA[I].

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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